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SFRY DELEGATE ADDRESSES ISSUES RAISED IN MADRID

AU202210 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Nov 80 p 2

[DJ. Radenkovic report]

[Text] Madrid, 18 Nov--Ambassador Miroslav Zotovic, head of the Yugoslav delegation, spoke in the general debate that is continuing. He set forth Yugoslavia's views on the current situation in Europe and the world and on the tasks which, in the sense of fulfilling the principles and goals of the Helsinki Final Act, the Madrid CSCE meeting should realize.

My government, Zotovic stressed, has from the very first moment approached the CSCE as a permanent undertaking--as a continuous process of all-European negotiations and activity on the basis of the Final Act....

Likewise, our view of the CSCE proceeds from the premise that peace and security cannot be built on a division and reliance on force... nor bloc understanding, but on negotiations and cooperation of all those interested on an equal footing. There is no alternative for Europe in connection with the goals, principles and action program contained in the Final Act and for that reason fulfilling the obligations assumed in Helsinki makes up the substance of CSCE.

Deterioration of detente in Europe, Ambassador Zotovic stressed, is part of the broader crisis of relations in the world, with which the indivisibility of international peace and security was once again confirmed in practice. He cited the words of warning voiced by President Tito at the nonaligned summit meeting in Algiers in 1973: "Europe cannot be an island of peace and prosperity in the sea of world instability and poverty." Further, Europe's security depends, according to the head of the Yugoslav delegation, on the situation in the Mediterranean, which is an integral part of Europe and where dangerous long crises were not only not eliminated but are continuing with undiminished intensity. "This makes us very anxious. We are anxious even more over the absence of necessary efforts to overcome this situation." Detente would certainly not be threatened, Zotovic emphasized, had all CSCE participating countries behaved in accordance with the obligations contained in the Final Act, both in their mutual relations and in their relations with other countries. The violation of the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of others and of nonadherence to the use of force, as well as the continuation of the arms race, particularly on the soil of Europe, and strengthening of bloc tendencies represent the basic factors of undermining the process of detente.

Zotovic then spoke about Yugoslavia's efforts to make its full contribution to the CSCE goals. Yugoslavia's nonaligned policy is on the whole a policy of peace, security and cooperation on an equal footing. A consistent application of the principles of mutual relations contained in the Final Act has been the constant preoccupation of the Yugoslav Government. The head of the Yugoslav delegation then said:

Human rights represent a broad field which calls for our common and individual, constant and long-term efforts. The manner in which we treat human rights should not provoke conflicts and confrontations, but should contribute to a real promotion of human rights.... In the past period, further progress was made in strengthening and developing self-managing socialist relations in Yugoslavia, relations which, in our view, are the basis for promoting human rights and basic freedoms in general.

Along with active efforts for the position of disarmament, Yugoslavia has consistently implemented the obligations from the field of measures for strengthening confidence and has, in connection with the advance reports on maneuvers, gone beyond the prescribed standards. To this it is necessary to add the comprehensively developed cooperation with all CSCE participating countries, and also implementation of the policy of good-neighborly relations, which have been fully confirmed in practice.

Finally, Yugoslavia highly appreciates the importance of common activity by neutral and nonaligned countries in the CSCE field.

Ambassador Zotovic then said: The very complex international situation makes the Madrid meeting extremely important and the chance given by the meeting should be used. Our basic goal should primarily be to again begin an all-European dialogue with this meeting.... The discussion of the past implementation of the Final Act is vital for the accord on future efforts, but the discussion must be concentrated on the search for the causes of, not the culprits in the existing deterioration of international relations; it must be concentrated on accord on removing those causes, not on mutual accusations.... Through all this it is necessary to arrive at a common denominator for all participating countries at the present stage of the CSCE process.

TESLIC COMMENTS ON REASONS FOR DIFFICULTIES, GROWING UNITY

AU202131 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Nov 80 p 4

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "The World This Week: Madrid Debate"]

[Excerpts] Despite the Helsinki meeting and its Final Act, which gave rise to great hopes, Europe has not yet rid itself of its negative inheritance and is still unable to turn its face to a brighter future.

This is the first and the strongest impression after several days of general debate at the Madrid meeting.

The entire development since the Helsinki meeting demonstrates, after all, that the old relations based on bloc divisions and competition also prevent the process of detente and the further political evolution of Europe as a continent of equal and sovereign nations, as well as any serious measures in disarmament.

The deterioration of the international situation had to be reflected at the Madrid meeting also. However, this deterioration of the situation did not materialize out of the blue, but is really the result of disrespect for the adopted principles. For this reason it is absurd to expect the imposition of one-sided topics or accusations will lead to a solution. In other words, there is no other path, irrespective of whether the procedure or the discussion of essential questions is involved, than to adhere to all areas of the Final Act equally.

Therefore, it is also difficult to avoid a discussion of human rights and Afghanistan, as well as the rights of nations which have been deprived of their rights by aggressions that remain unpunished or about interference and intervention in other areas, about manifestations of force and inequality throughout the world.

Naturally, the Madrid meeting is considerably handicapped by the conflicts between the superpowers and the political uncertainties of this conflict. This is being felt in the debate but, in connection with all this, it is encouraging that the vast majority of countries are vitally interested in the continuation of the CSCE, in strengthening detente and in consistent respect for the adopted principles. In this connection, the activity and even the unity of the European nonaligned and neutral countries in overcoming existing difficulties is particularly encouraging.

ZAGAR COMMENTS ON SOVIET, SOCIALIST COMPROMISE PROPOSALS FOR MBFR

AU201350 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Nov 80 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar commentary in the column "Word on Events": "Going Foward To Meet the Partners"]

[Text] The Vienna talks on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe have received a new impulse, in the form of two compromise proposals submitted last week by the Soviet delegation on behalf of the socialist states, direct participants in the talks. [paragraph continues]

These proposals are yet another confirmation of the socialist countries' sincere endeavor to achieve a concrete agreement in Vienna as soon as possible. The Warsaw Pact countries are again going forward to meet their Western partners.

Let us recall that on 10 July 1980 Nikolay Tarasov, head of the Soviet delegation, declared that the socialist countries' recommendation is for the Soviet Union to reduce its [troop] strength by 20,000 soldiers, and the United States by 13,000, in the first phase, saying that at the same time the Soviet Union has no intention of including in this contingent those Soviet soldiers it had withdrawn from the GDR. Undoubtedly this was a large concession, and the socialist countries also proposed a compromise course for maintaining collective ceilings for the troop strength of both military-political groupings in central Europe. At the time, the delegations of the socialist countries expressed the hope that the Western countries would agree to the new initiative proposals with good will and a feeling of responsibility.

The sole tenor of the Western partners' reaction was that the numbers of troops of other participants in the negotiations, with the exception of the USSR and the United States, should be frozen. The latest proposals of the socialist countries have been adjusted to the Western countries' demand, provided the West adopts a constructive attitude toward the initiative of the socialist countries of 10 July. In the interests of reaching an agreement more speedily, the socialist countries are also proposing that an agreement should also be reached on setting a deadline for realizing their first proposal at 3 years--in other words, a period that would leave sufficient time for preparing a reduction of the troop strength of the Soviet Union and the United States, and for working out the principles for reducing the troops of the direct participants in the negotiations--Britain, the FRG, Belgium, Canada, Holland, Luxemburg, and in the same way the GDR, Poland, the CSSR--in the second phase.

It is not the socialist countries' fault that the Vienna deliberations are becoming complicated. The Warsaw Pact countries are going forward to meet their partners in every way; they are presenting an example of a constructive approach, so that the stances of the participants in the Vienna negotiations draw closer to each other and the formulating of the text of the future agreement could begin.

At the last Vienna session, the question was broached about the Western interpretation of preparations for the Vienna negotiations and of their course itself. The representatives of the Western countries are striving to attribute to the NATO states the initiative and merit for the fact that the negotiations in Vienna began at all. N. Tarasov, head of the Soviet delegation, remarked in this context: "It was the Soviet Union and the socialist countries that paved the way for the Vienna negotiations by their persistent efforts--they strove for reducing the armed forces and limiting armament in central Europe in the first years after the war. The West needed almost two decades to even acknowledge the imperative need to discuss this matter. Above all, it was the compromise steps of the socialist states that enabled the mutual understanding that we have been able to achieve on several aspects of the reduction during the talks."

From the course taken by the NATO countries' delegations, it obviously follows that they are striving to win time, and that they are artificially prolonging the negotiations. But there it is not necessary to win time. The principles of reduction are clear. It is necessary to proceed in such a way as to take into account the security of both sides, and in which neither side would be impaired. This is not an insurmountable problem, provided there is good will, and the sooner it is resolved, the better it will be for everybody.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SFRY FEDERAL SECRETARY VRHOVEC

Mladenov Dinner Toast

LD180054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2020 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Toast by Bulgarian Foreign Affairs Minister Petur Mladenov at 17 November dinner in the Lozenets residence in Sofia in honor of Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec]

[Text] Sofia, 17 Nov (TANJUG)--Allow me to express my pleasure at your visit which represents a manifestation of our mutual desire for the further expansion and deepening of cooperation between Bulgaria and the SFRY.

It gives me pleasure to be able to stress the positive tendency in the development of our cooperation in the past few years. Our political contacts have been activated. Our economic and scientific-technical relations are more intense. Our cultural and tourist exchange too is growing. All this contributes to the consolidation of trust between the Bulgarian and Yugoslav people as well as to understanding in the Balkans.

The development of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations is of general interest and corresponds to the century-old aspirations of the two peoples to live in peace in good-neighborliness. Comrade Todor Zhivkov has stated on several occasions that Bulgaria is interested in having as its neighbor the stable and progressive Socialist Yugoslavia.

I believe, Comrade Vrhovec, that you will agree with me when I say that what has been achieved is far below the possibilities and needs, and that fresh initiatives are necessary to perfect the content and enrich the forms of our cooperation in various directions. We can activate contacts and consultations in politics by transforming them into a style of communications between our states and social organs and organizations.

The field of the economy is extensive. Goods exchange will continue to increase. This is only natural. But it cannot and should not prevail in our economic relations. The time has come for us to place them on the most stable platform by giving, in this context, preference to specialization and industrial cooperation. The fact that this year a large number of meetings of responsible officials were held at which issues of our economic and scientific-technical relations were discussed is proof of our identical interests.

We must also pay greater attention to an increase in cultural exchanges, which can be stimulated by a direct dialogue between scientific, educational and cultural institutes and workers, and between representatives of public information media.

For the sake of good-neighborliness we wish to strengthen contacts between individual towns and to raise the level of cooperation in border areas, particularly annual border gatherings of the population.

The real preconditions for successful implementation of this activity are the historical past of our peoples, their geographical, linguistic and cultural closeness, and our common goal--the construction of socialism in our countries.

Comrades, we are concerned about the international situation which has arisen. The aggressive actions by imperialist and reactionary circles are again threatening peace. We are witnesses to their efforts to return the world, by dangerous moves, to the period of the "cold war" and to the policy "from the position of force," to dictate in various regions by declaring them spheres of their "vital interests." Being victims of their own irresponsibility they are forcing the implementation of long-term armament programs and they set up new military bases.

As a result of this dangerous playing with fire the situation in many regions on this earth continues to be tense and worrying.

The Middle East continues to be the trouble spot. Our attitude about a complex, just and lasting solution of this problem is well known. We are in favor of combatting aggression and its consequences, protecting the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, the key to the problem, and of establishing peace and security in that region.

Our country is in favor of the disputes between Iraq and Iran being resolved by peaceful means.

We are in favor of a peaceful and just solution of the Cyprus issue, along with respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus.

The Bulgarian Government is doing everything possible to have peace and security in the Balkans guaranteed, and for the development of mutually useful cooperation with all neighboring countries.

Our country will also in the future continue to wage a struggle against attempts by imperialism and reaction to halt positive tendencies in international relations. The People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to make its contribution to the consolidation and expansion of detente, to its spreading to the military sphere, to curbing the arms race and to disarmament.

In this sense we look with hope to the meeting in Madrid which can and must become a significant factor in the consolidation of peace and cooperation. We believe that it is exceptionally important that the meeting in Madrid adopt a decision on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Esteemed Comrade Vrhovec, lastly I would like to stress once again the readiness of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to contribute its share to the further successful development of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations for the good of the two peoples, in the interest of understanding and good-neighborliness in the Balkans, of peace and progress in Europe and the whole world.

Vrhovec Dinner Toast

LD180050 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2007 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Toast by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec at 17 November dinner in the Lozenets Residence in Sofia given in his honor by Bulgarian Foreign Affairs Minister Petur Mladenov]

[Text] Sofia, 17 Nov (TANJUG)--It gives me great pleasure to have been given an opportunity to visit your beautiful country and to thank you for the warm hospitality which you accorded us.

I associate myself with your words, Comrade Minister, about the importance of this visit. On my side I should like to express the wish of the SFRY to develop and strengthen all-round relations and good-neighborly cooperation with the People's Republic of Bulgaria with profound conviction that this is in the vital interest of the peoples of our countries.

As you have said, a positive tendency in the development of our cooperation is visible and this fills us with satisfaction. We, too, think that this is still below the existing opportunities and reciprocal interests. I should like this assessment to be taken as an incentive for a faster and more comprehensive development of relations in all spheres.

In short, in economic cooperation (?it would be a good thing) to improve the structure, attain a greater degree of balance and increase the overall volume. Within this framework industrial cooperation and scientific-technical collaboration could attain fresh scope.

To this we could add broad possibilities for the development and consolidation of scientific and cultural links, and also cooperation in the area of information. Reciprocal acquaintance with scientific and cultural values of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, as well as a free flow of (?true) and well-meaning information represent instruments of consolidation of trust, understanding and reciprocal respect.

To the possibilities of development of cooperation in these areas we can add others as well, such as, for instance, the development of the movement of people and exchange of goods in border areas, which could contribute especially to a rapproachment of the Macedonian and Serb and the directly neighboring Bulgarian people.

Yugoslavia, as a federal multinational community, attaches particular attention to an all-round development of national minorities and their role as firm bridges of trust and friendship. This is our approach in building good-neighborly relations. We would like these values to be inherent in our reciprocal relations as well.

We believe that the development of good relations and a climate of trust and respect also make possible a constructive dialogue on outstanding questions and the creation of the conditions for their positive solution.

Yugoslavia finds the inspiration for such an approach to the international situation in its firm orientation toward the policy on nonalignment, of which President Tito was one of the founders and which we will consistently follow as Tito's policy. We take it as a powerful support for our own independence and as our contribution to the consolidation of peace and building a more equitable and safer world.

Unfortunately, the present situation in the world gives rise to our deep-seated concern. Crises multiply, the arms race is becoming increasingly intensive, the gulf between the North and the South is deepening and detente gives way to increasingly sharp bloc confrontations.

Many uncertainties and dangers which are darkening our sky stem from the increasing use of force in international relations, from resorting to interventions and outside interference, from tendencies extending the spheres of influence in various forms of dominations and hegemony. We are convinced that the path leading to the elimination of the aforementioned dangers can be found only in consolidation of detente and full respect for the principle of sovereignty and independence of countries their territorial integrity and the right of all nations to regulate their life for themselves without outside interference. In the implementation of this task we see the irreplaceable role of the United Nations.

We are pleased, Esteemed Comrade Minister, to have been able to note that we jointly attach great importance to the consolidation of detente in Europe. Indeed, we think that it is useful to make all possible efforts to attain this. In so doing we would not only strengthen the processes of equal cooperation and security in our continent but would make a considerable contribution to the mitigation of global aggravation.

I should like to say that the Madrid meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference gives us a favorable opportunity for such achievements, particularly since recently, as a result of the action by neutral and nonaligned countries, a serious crisis in which the Madrid meeting had found itself was overcome. In so doing further work on promoting the spirit and the latter of the Helsinki Final Act was made possible.

Indeed, additional feelings of responsibility, political realism and good will by all participants will be required for the final success of the meeting.

I should like to stress that Yugoslavia sees particular value in the 10 fundamental principles of the Final Act on which relations between the country-signatories should be based.

These principles should also be a signpost for the development of inter-Balkan cooperation. This is particularly important because two opposing military-political alliances touch each other in our region.

As a nonaligned country, Yugoslavia is particularly interested tha he dangers stemming from that fact should be removed by the contribution of all the Balkan countries, which will be channelled into the development of good-neighborly relations, consolidation of stability and also of security, equal for all the countries in the region.

Esteemed Comrade Mladenov, in conclusion I would like to wish further successes to the friendly Bulgarian people in the socialist construction of their country.

Permit me to raise this glass in honor of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to your health and to the health of your associates, and to friendship between our peoples.

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU201413 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 20 Nov (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, expressed satisfaction with the visit of the Yugoslav foreign minister, Mr Josip Vrhovec and with the results of his talks with the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov.

Today Mr Todor Zhivkov received Mr Josip Vrhovec. In a friendly atmosphere they discussed Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations. The good prospects for bilateral cooperation were stressed.

Mr Zhivkov and Mr Vrhovec also discussed some topical international issues.

The meeting was attended by the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov and the ambassadors of the two countries.

Dinner Held; Departure 20 Nov

AU201527 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Excerpts] On 20 November, Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Josip Vrhovec, SFRY federal secretary on foreign affairs.

Later Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a dinner for Josip Vrhovec. The dinner was attended by Comrades Andrey Lukanov and Milko Balev; members of the government, officials accompanying the SFRY foreign minister, as well as Rayko Nikolov and Danilo Puric, the two countries' ambassadors.

This afternoon, Josip Vrhovec departed from Bulgaria. At Sofia Airport he was seen off by his Bulgarian colleague, Petur Mladenov, and officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

BTA Comments on Visit

AU202045 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 20 Nov 80

["For Good Neighborliness and Cooperation" by BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov]

[Text] Sofia, 20 Nov (BTA)--The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will make efforts to further develop their relations of goodneighborliness and cooperation in the interests of the two countries, in the interests of security, peace and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world.

Thus in brief can be summed up the results of the just concluded Sofia talks between the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov, and the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia Mr Josip Vrhovec.

A sign of the significance the Bulgarian side attaches to the positive development of Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations, is the reception of the leader of the Yugoslav diplomacy personally by the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council President of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov and by the Bulgarian Prime Minister Mr Stanko Todorov.

Let us again stress the atmosphere of goodneighbourliness, friendship and sincerity at which the talks proceeded. Let us recall again that the official and friendly visit of Mr Vrhovec in Sofia was preceded by an exchange of visits by other government representatives and official delegations.

In recent years a progress has been made in the development of Bulgaro-Yugoslav political, economic and cultural relations. In their talks Mr Mladenov and Mr Vrhovec dwelt on important issues related to the further development of bilateral relations and cooperation in all spheres of life.

Outstanding questions do exist in Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations, and these, too, figured on the agenda of the talks in Sofia and were discussed in an atmosphere of sincerity. Very important is the position shared by Sofia and Belgrade that these questions should pose no obstacle to the development of cooperation between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

The talks in Sofia revealed also a great proximity and even identity in the positions on some of the major issues of our time.

As an illustration on the close stands the two sides share on the problems of detente and disarmament can be shown the readiness they expressed in Sofia to work for the success of the Madrid meeting and for the convening of an European disarmament conference.

The two sides have specially pointed to the significance they attach to the development of bilateral and multilateral relations and to cooperation between all the Balkan states on concrete problems of mutual interest.

Bulgaria and Yugoslavia have a great aim in common: The construction of the socialist society in their own countries. It is only natural that this aim will best stimulate the development of Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEWLY APPOINTED KAMPUCHEAN AMBASSADOR

AU202023 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 20 Nov (BTA)--"Kampuchea can always rely, just as before, on Bulgarian aid and support" said today the Bulgarian State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, while accepting the credentials of Mr Meas Samnan, the ambassador of Kampuchea here.

Mr Todor Zhivkov said that with feelings of sincere sympathy Bulgaria is following up the successes the people of Kampuchea achieved under the leadership of the United Front for National Salvation in the restoration of the national economy, in the revival of the political, the social and the cultural life of the country.

Mr Meas Samnan said that the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the American imperialists and the international reactionary forces are seeking to sabotage the Kampuchean revolution, to vilify the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea to resuscitate the political corpse [word indistinct], Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan and to support these traitors who have taken illegally the place of Kampuchea at the United Nations."

"We are convinced that in close cooperation with the socialist countries and the other progressive forces in the world, we shall overcome the obstacles put up by our enemies and will build up successfully a new, independent, democratic, peace-loving and non-aligned Kampuchean society marching on the road to socialism," he said.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV MEETS WITH FRG MINISTER

AU202059 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] On 20 November Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, received Dr Hildegard Hamm-Brucher, FRG state minister at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During the talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, the two ministers discussed questions pertaining to further developing cooperation between the two countries. Issues at present being discussed at the Madrid conference were also discussed.

MEMORANDUM SIGNED ON INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH SLOVAKIA

AU202101 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] On 20 November Rumen Servezov, Bulgaria's minister of light industry, and Alojz Kusalik, minister of industry of the Slovak Socialist Republic, signed a memorandum on the talks between the two ministries, which ended today in Sofia. The document specifies the possibilities of expanding cooperation during the next 5 years and will facilitate the mutual exchange of light industry products, including consumer goods.

CITIZENS' INTERNAL PASSPORTS TO BE CHANGED 1 Jan 81-31 Dec 85

AU201525 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Announcement of the Council on Territorial and Settlement Administration of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Internal Affairs:

On the basis of decree No 56 of the Council of Ministers of 1958, the internal passports of the Bulgarian citizens are to be changed during the period from 1 January 1981 to 31 December 1985. The return of the documents which are to be changed and the receipt of the new passports will take place in the municipal and district people's councils according to the citizens' addresses. For this purpose the citizens have to personally present the following documents: Internal passport, birth certificate, and birth certificates of children under the age of 16 years. Passport photos and a two-leva stamp are to be attached to the documents.

No 'Nationality' Notation

AU202001 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 20 Nov (BTA)--As from January the first, 1981, the change of personal passports of the Bulgarian nationals will begin. The change, which is to be held under a decree of the Council of Ministers of 1978, is to have been completed by the end of 1985.

The announcement for the change was made here today at a press conference by high-ranking officials of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The change will bring the standard system into line with the many new laws [words indistinct] 1965, among which is the new Constitution of Bulgaria and the uniform system of civil registration, and administrative servicing of the population.

The new passports will contain no "nationality" column. The amendment is in compliance with the policy of the party and the state for the consistent building up of the unity of the Bulgarian people on the principle of Bulgarian citizenship, on the principle of complete equality of all the Bulgarian citizens before the law guaranteed by the Constitution.

The administrative servicing of the population will be improved with the introduction of a civil number of registration which is to be put down in the passport.

YOUNG INTELLIGENTSIA CONFERENCE OPENS IN SOFIA

AU201155 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Summary] "A 2-day national conference opened at the Bulgaria hall in Sofia today on cultural work with the young creative, artistic intelligentsia and on the role of young intelligentsia in building a developed socialist society The conference is attended by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov; Lyudmila Zhivkova; Georgi Yordanov; Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary and first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; Stoyan Mikhaylov and Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretaries; Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol of Communist Youth Central Committee; as well as by cultural figures, public figures, chairmen of creative unions and many young people.

[Begin Zhivkova recording] The present cultural conference is taking place on the eve of the 12th BCP Congress and on the eve of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. These events are opportunities for a through analysis of the achievements of our historical past, of our successes and shortcomings in development, of our victories and difficulties, and of our existing conditions and opportunities for the future. [end recording]. With these words Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova opened the conference, greeting the delegates on behalf of the BCP Central Committee. She welcomed the representatives of all generations of creative artists and outstanding exponents of our cultural life, as well as all young talents who have already made their contribution to the cultural landscape of Bulgaria. Pointing out the great responsibility of the young creative intellectuals and artists, who are following glorious traditions and are inspired by the ideas of the party, Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova stated:

[Begin recording] We are fully justified in positively evaluating the expander, varied and important activities of the young writers, painters, musicians, actors, architects and others, and in expressing our gratitude to them for their lofty aspirations and worthy contribution to the development of our contemporary culture. [end recording].

The future of our nation is linked with the youth and with their creative talents, Milcho Germanov, first deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture, declared in his report. He dwelt on the care devoted by the party and government to the young creative artists, stressing that this is an essential nationwide task. The promotion of young talents is a basic task of the party at the present stage of socialist development, the main speaker at the conference declared. Germanov added that the party and people are pleased to feel and witness the increasing presence of young talents on the stage of Bulgarian cultural life.

Ivan Slavkov, chairman of the national club of young creative artists and intellectuals, read a report in which he pointed out the aspiration of young creative artists toward a correct class and party approach, and the striving of all young people in Bulgaria toward creative art.

The reports and speeches were followed by discussions in which young delegates from Sofia, Varna, Dimitrovgrad and other towns took part. This afternoon the conference continues with debates in various committees.

STATE BANK ANNOUNCES CURRENCY REGULATIONS FOR TRAVEL TO POLAND

LD201906 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] The State Bank of Czechoslovakia has announced that as of today Czechoslovak currency exchange offices are selling our citizens currency for travel to Poland after a minimum of 90 days from the last purchase of currency. This measure does not concern those citizens traveling to Poland in urgent cases, which require special provisions. At the same time measures have been adopted to ensure the strict observance of valid regulations adjusting the import and export of goods. The Polish authorities are applying the same regulations to Polish citizens traveling to Czechoslovakia.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON VISIT OF SOVIET MINISTER DEMICHEV

Speech in Kladno

AU210917 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Petr Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of culture, delivered at a meeting with the working people in the House of Culture in Kladno on 18 November]

[Text] The Soviet people profoundly value the friendship and cooperation with the fraternal Czechoslovak people, P. Demichev said. This friendship has historical roots and a firm foundation. Our cooperation encompasses all the main spheres of social life now. In a natural and intrinsic way, the millions-strong masses have joined in it. The coordinated program of the specialization and cooperation of production for the period up to 1990 provides good prerequisites for the further expansion of ties between the national economies of our countries. Our cooperation is socialist internationalism in practice. At present it is being demostrated also in a joint conquest of space and in other sciences, culture and art. We see in that a telling evidence of the fruitfulness of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and practical implementation of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's legacy.

At present the Soviet people are in a significant stage of building communism. Socialist competition for a dignified welcome of the 26th party congress has been unfolded throughout the whole country. The Soviet people have adopted with great satisfaction the conclusions of the October plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee and the results of the USSR Supreme Soviet session.

Cultural cooperation plays a significant role in strengthening fraternal friendship among the nations of the socialist community, P. Demichev continued.

In the overall volume of actions organized by the USSR Ministry of Culture, exchange with the socialist countries is in the foremost place.

And in a passage devoted to international policy, P. Demichev said: "Precisely at that moment when the nations of the whole world began to look to the future with optimism and hope, U.S. reactionary circles turned their foreign policy in the direction of another round of the cold war, escalating arming, and rekindling hotbeds of international tension. The obvious teaming up of the Beijing leaders with imperialist militarist forces contributes to the propagation of a ferocious militarist course.

"The fraternal parties share the view that it is necessary to defend peace and the security of nations, and build a barrier against attempts to renew the cold war.

"The moral-political cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries and unswerving consistency in carrying out their common foreign policy are acquiring key importance now. The unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries are the key factor of international stability and resistance to the militarist policy of international reaction.

"It is no coincidence that the forces of reaction are unfolding an extraordinary endeavor to undermine the principles of proletarian internationalism and the cohesion of the socialist countries.

"In that connection various slogans are devised, such as 'free trade union,' and 'human rights.' The new USSR Constitution tellingly proves that in the conditions of socialism working people have real rights such as the right to work, rest and medical care which working people in the capitalist countries lack.

"Trade unions associating the working people according to their professions nowhere have such broad rights and genuine freedom as in a socialist society. All this is not a formal, but real socialist democracy."

Meeting With Lenart

LD201320 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] The head of the official Soviet delegation at the Days of Soviet Culture in Czechoslovakia, Petr Demichev, cadidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture, was received today in Bratislava by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. Comrade Lenart informed the guest about the development of political, economic and cultural life in Slovakia in the period before the 16th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress.

In the course of a cordial and comradely conversation Comrades Jozef Lenart and Petr Demichev noted the deepening and close Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in all spheres of social life.

Meeting With Valek

LD201550 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture, together with the other members of the official delegation taking part in the Days of Soviet Culture in Czechoslovakia, met today in Bratislava Miroslav Valek, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and Slovak minister of culture.

Present at the discussion which dealt with the questions of culture and art and the mutual Czechoslovak-Soviet cultural relations, were also other comrades: Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

STROUGAL LEAVES FOR 'FRIENDLY, WORKING' VISIT TO ROMANIA

LD211024 Prague CTK in English 0945 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 21 Nov (CTK)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal left here Friday on an friendly working visit to Romania, at the invitation of Romanian Premier Ilie Verdet.

He is accompanied by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Josef Simon, Czechoslovak Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering Ladislav Gerle and other government officials.

SRV DEPUTY PRFMIER VO NGUYEN GIAP ARRIVES 20 NOVEMBER

LD201524 Prague CTK in English 1455 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 20 Nov (CTK)--Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister Vo Nguyen Giap arrived Thursday on a several-day visit to Czechoslovakia.

He was welcomed at the airport by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek and other officials.

HENG SAMRIN, KAMPUCHEAN DELFGATION CONTINUE VISIT

Departure for Bratislava

LD201318 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] The delegation of the Kampuchean People's Republic, headed by Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front of National Salvation and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, continues its official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia with a stay in Bratislava. At festively decorated Ruzyne Airport in Prague the Kampuchean guests were seen off by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Antonin Kapek and Josef Korcak, and other personalities of our political and public life.

Heng Samrin, accompanied by Lubomir Strougal, inspected the guard of honor of the Prague garrison. Carrying bouquets of red carnations presented by Prague Pioneers the Kampuchean guests boarded a plane that took off for Bratislava.

Meeting With Lenart

LD210952 Prague CTK in English 1707 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Bratislava, 20 Nov (CETEKA)--The visiting delegation of the Cambodian United Front for National Salvation and People's Revolutionary Council, headed by Chairman Heng Samrin, arrived from Prague in the Slovak capital Thursday.

The delegation, accompanied by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, was met at the airport by Slovak Communist Party First Secretary Jozef Lenart, National Council Chairman Viliam Salgovic and other Slovak representatives.

The Cambodian delegation was received at Bratislava Castle by members of the Slovak Communist Party Presidium--First Secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Jozef Lenart, Slovak Premier Peter Colotka and chairman of the Slovak National Council Viliam Salgovic, and other representatives.

Viliam Salgovic appreciated the results achieved by the Cambodian people in consolidating the political, economic and social life after the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime.

Heng Samrin expressed thanks for the expressions of friendship and solidarity of the Czechoslovak people to the people of Cambodia. He highly praised the support and aid granted by the Soviet Union and the other progressive countries including Czechoslovakia, which helps Cambodia reconstruct its national economy after the defeat of the Pol Pot regime.

He expressed the conviction that the current visit of the Cambodian delegation to Czechoslovakia will contribute to the further development of cooperation between the two countries on the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism, and to the cause of peace.

HUSAK VISITS OSTRAVA, ADDRESSES MINEWORKERS MEETING

LD192052 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, arrived for a working visit in Ostrava this afternoon. He was accompanied by Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. At the airport they were welcomed by Miroslav Mamula, leading secretary of the North Moravian regional committee of the party; Frantisek Skacel, chairman of the regional national committee; representatives of the city Ostrava and representatives of the workers of Ostrava enterprises. After the welcome at the airport they accompanied Comrade Husak to the Hotel Atom where he received the distinguished Ostrava workers of the Ostrava-Karvina coal mining area, Pioneers and heroes of socialist labor. They informed Comrade Husak about their working results and assured him that in the precongress period they will concentrate on flawless preparation of work, smooth fulfillment of the plan, good organization of work, implementation of new forms of work in using and caring for technical equipment, safety at work and training of new workers.

The miners informed Comrade Husak about the worsening mining and geological conditions which they are overcoming with their skillful techniques and also by deploying exceptional initiative. By their deeds, records and work on Saturdays they are contributing to smooth supplies of bituminous coal of the highest quality which can be used for coking in all branches of our national economy.

Comrade Gustav Husak spoke at the end of the meeting. He cordially greeted the participants of the meeting and through them all workers in the mining industry in the Ostrava-Karvina coal mining area and also throughout the republic. He highly evaluated the working effort and selflessness of the Ostrava miners who in very difficult conditions ensure the fulfillment of tasks in a field which is extremely important for our whole economy. He spoke with great appreciation about their function in the development of labor initiative and socialist competition which concentrates on the fulfillment of tasks in the construction of an advanced socialist society. The valuable pledges made during this meeting show this.

Comrade Husak stressed that the leadership of the party, and the federal government, deal every day with the issue of ensuring fuel and energy for the Czechoslovak economy. They give a lot of care also to improving the living and working conditions of the miners and all working people in this branch. We are aware, Comrade Husak said, that we are giving the miners highly demanding tasks but if we want to ensure a good running of the economy, if we want to satisfy the needs of industry and other branches, as well as the needs of our citizens, we have no choice. We cannot soften the tasks in this branch. We must look for ways of fulfilling them to the full extent, but not at the expense of the health and living conditions of the miners. It is necessary to pay increasing attention to the full utilization of all possibilities for increasing coal extraction; to organize work better, to utilize machinery to a greater extent and to apply the results of scientific and technical research in mining as much as possible. For all these reasons the fuel and energy producing industry will also be at the center of our attention during the entire next 5-year plan.

At the close of his speech Comrade Husak thanked once again all participants on the meeting and all working people in the mining industry in the North Moravian region for their selfless, conscientious work and also for the trust they place in the policy of the CPCZ. He voiced his conviction that miners and all the working people of the Ostrava-Karvina working area and also of other coal mining areas of our republic will continue to do their best to fulfill the given tasks.

The atmosphere of today's meeting, Comrade Husak said confirms our belief that this conviction and expectation are fully justified.

Addresses Party Leaders

LD201106 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] In Ostrava a working meeting between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and leading officials of the North Moravian regional party committee, took place this evening. Comrade Gustav Husak stressed that the decision to call the 16th party congress has been met in the party and in our whole society with a lively political and working response. In honor of the congress, a widespread movement of socialist competition and pledges aiming primarily at fulfillment of the plans for the Sixth 5-Year Plan, is proceeding. It has been confirmed again and again that for mastering present and future tasks, a consistent assertion of the line marked out by the 15th CPCZ Congress has a decisive significance: the line of substantial improvement and increasing effectiveness of all work in all fields of the national economy. The tasks of a speedier and more all-round application of the results of scientific-technical development substantially more effective use of all resources our economy has at its disposition, and a substantial improvement of managerial and organizational work at all grades of management, is emerging with greater urgency.

Comrade Gustav Husak paid tribute to the selflessness, working effort and good results achieved by the working people of the North Moravian region. These results are more important because this region plays an important part in securing fuels, energy and steel for the needs of our economy and it has been rightly considered the blood of our whole economy. In this connection, Comrade Gustav Husak spoke about two ways we have to follow in securing fuels, energy, steel and other raw materials for the national economy. It is not only important to produce these materials in the required amounts. The job of being more and more economical in dealing with energy and raw materials and to rationalize their consumption, is becoming increasingly pressing. **Gustav Husak** expressed his conviction that communists of the North Moravian region will also honorably fulfill their tasks in the realization of the program, which will be adopted by the 16th congress, and that also in the future there will be strong support of our party in the construction of an advanced socialist society.

Leading secretary of the North Moravian regional committee of the CPCZ Miroslav Mamula acquainted Comrade Husak with the results achieved in the process of securing the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and also the region's preparation for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. He also informed Comrade Husak that today the North Moravian region fulfilled the planned volume of milk supply for the entire Sixth 5-Year Plan. He assured Comrade Gustav Husak that the CPCZ Central Committee can fully rely on the regional party organization and on the communists and the working people of the North Moravian Region.

Comrade Gustav Husak spoke further about the significance of the increasingly effective political-educational work for successful realization of the party's policy. He said the CPCZ always had a primary interest in this activity of explaining the aims and intention of our policy. Political-educational activity forms an important part of effort for firmly linking the party with the working people in the broadest levels of our people. Also, in the future it will be right to explain our policy in a way which our working people will understand, and this is one of the basic conditions of realizing the aims of the party.

(?As) Gustav Husak stressed, an important task in this direction falls not only on the party organizations and bodies which deal with political-educational work all the time, but also on the whole National Front and individual social organizations. We appreciate work carried out in this field by the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the Socialist Youth Union, and other organizations. Also in the future, we shall particularly rely on the trade unions, because as the foremost mass organization of the working class and all working people, they will become significant contributors to strengthening the socialist consciousness of our people, and they will successfully fulfill their function in ensuring the interests of their members.

Ends Visit

LD210950 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, this morning visited the Klement Gottwald new foundry at Ostrava-Kuncice. He was accompanied by Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. In front of the enterprise's directorate the esteemed guests were welcomed by Ladislav Gerle, federal minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, by two foundry workers, (Jan Janousek) and (Bretislav Janusec), and the representatives of the economic, party and trade union organizations. After a brief meeting in the representative room Comrade Gustav Husak left by car for the metallurgical plants of the combine.

In front of the furnace No eight in the steelworks, another informal meeting between Comrade Gustav Husak and the enterprise's workers took place. The steelworkers informed the comrade president about their current results and plans defined by the conclusions of the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

At the close of his visit Comrade Gustav Husak met the leading workers, functionaries of the party, trade union and youth organization, and the economic management.

This afternoon Gustav Husak returned to Prague from his 2-day working meeting of the North Moravian Region. He was seen off at Ostrava airport by Miroslav Mamula, chief secretary of the regional CPCZ committee, Frantisek Skacel, chairman of the regional national committee, and other representatives of the region and the town of Ostrava.

ZBYSOV MINING WORKER DECORATED FOR BRAVERY

AU201200 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Nov 80 p 2

[CTK report: "For Courage"]

[Text] Prague, 18 Nov (CTK)--Jiri Penaz, section supervisor [revirnik] of the Rosice coal mines concern enterprise in Zbysov near Brno, was presented this Tuesday in Prague with a state decoration for courage by Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuel and power engineering.

The CSSR president has awarded J. Penaz thehigh decoration for his extraordinary selflessness and personal bravery in saving human lives during the extraordinary mining event this January.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH IRELAND ESTABLISHED 21 NOV

LD210934 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2258 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 20 Nov (ADN)--The Government of the GDR and the Government of Ireland have agreed to establish diplomatic relations between the two states effective 21 November on the basis of the aims and principles of the UN Charter and in application of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961.

A communique to that effect was agreed on between the GDR ambassador and the Irish charge d'affaires in London on 20 November.

HONECKER RECEIVES POLISH ENVOY ON FAREWELL VISIT

LD202101 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 20 Nov (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council received on Thursday Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, for a farewell visit in his capacity as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to the GDR.

During a cordial discussion Erich Honecker paid tribute to the fraternal relations between the SED and the PZPR and between the two neighboring socialist countries.

He reaffirmed the firm solidarity and internationalist support of the GDR for the efforts of the PZPR and the fraternal Polish people in strengthening the socialist system and in stabilizing Poland's political and economic situation.

Erich Honecker thanked Stefan Olszowski for his work as ambassador in deepening the friendship and all-round cooperation between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic and wished him every success in his responsible activity.

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council asked for the most cordial greetings to be passed on to Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic.

Stefan Olszowski was also received for farewell visits by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, and Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

PROTOCOL ON POLISH WORKERS IN GDR SIGNED IN BERLIN

LD211032 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 20 Nov (PAP)--Jerzy Tomaszewski, PAP correspondent reports:

A protocol to the intergovernmental treaty on temporary employment of Poles at GDR enterprises was signed in Berlin 20 November. This form of cooperation between the two countries has a tradition of many years and is mutually beneficial for both sides.

In 1981, in accordance with the protocol signed, more than 5,000 Poles will be employed at GDR enterprises--in chemistry, machine-tool building, in the food industry and in other sectors; approximately 1,000 will be working in districts bordering Poland. Using mainly [word indistinct] permits, they daily go to work in the GDR. This practice is especially popular in the following areas: Goerlitz-Zgorzelec, Wilhelm-Pieckstadt-Guben-Gubin, Frankfurt-am-Oder-Slubice.

HOFFMANN, SOVIET MILITARY OFFICIAL HOLD TALKS

LD201926 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1802 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 20 Nov (ADN)--Further cooperation between the GDR National People's Army and the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany was the main subject of discussions held on Thursday between GDR Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann and Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, head of the Political Administration of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany. Col Gen Kessler, GDR deputy defense minister, and Col Gen Mednikov signed a plan for joint measures to deepen cooperation in the 1980-1981 training year.

The joint projects are being undertaken with a view to the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress. The projects include numerous friendship meetings, exchanges of experiences by commanders, political, party and youth officials, competitions and joint excursions to memorials commemorating the liberation and the antifascist struggle.

STOPH MEETS WITH UNCTAD SECRETARY GENERAL COREA

LD202305 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1854 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 20 Nov (ADN)--GDR Premier Willi Stoph received in Berlin on Thursday UNCTAD Secretary General Gamani Corea for a friendly exchange of views. The two sides agreed that it is necessary to create a favorable climate for the fulfillment of the demanding tasks facing UNCTAD and for genuine progress in reshaping international economic relations. This makes it more necessary than ever to preserve and develop the results of the process of detente. The international consequences of the crises in the capitalist countries manifest themselves especially in the deteriorating external trade situation of the developing countries.

Willi Stoph stated that the imperialist forces have transferred to a broad offensive against detente, peace and the rights of the peoples and have thus noticeably worsened the international situation. These circles try to extend their policy of confrontation also to international economic relations.

It was stressed in this context that the arms race is fraught with great dangers. The urgent need for supplementing political detente with specific disarmament measures was also emphasized.

The GDR regards international trade on the basis of equality as an important factor for strengthening peace and trustful relations between the peoples. In view of the complicated international situation UNCTAD can make an effective contribution to detente, peace and international cooperation of all states on the basis of equality.

Secretary General Corea paid tribute to the GDR's constructive attitude toward UNCTAD and its cooperation in the many spheres of activities of this body of the UN General Assembly. He thanked Willi Stoph for his statement to the effect that the GDR will continue to contribute actively within the framework of the group of socialist countries to the successful activities of UNCTAD.

GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle and his deputy, Heinz Sachse, were present at the talk.

MITTAG MEETS WITH CPCZ'S KEMPNY IN DRESDEN

LD202046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1503 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 20 Nov (ADN)--At the invitation of the SED Central Committee, Josef Kempney, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, arrived on Thursday for a visit to the GDR. He was cordially welcomed in Dresden by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

During their meeting Guenter Mittag and Josef Kempny reported on the results and experiences in implementing their two parties' policies, particularly in preparation for the 10th SED Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress. Accompanied by Guenter Mittag, Josef Kempny visited the Robotron combine in Dresden and Carl-Zeiss Jena. He acquainted himself with the work of high-performance GDR industrial combines and with the results achieved in the fields of micro-electronics, electronic data processing and scientific instrument construction.

Present at the friendly talks in Dresden were Hans Modrow, Central Committee member and first secretary of the Dresden SED Bezirk Executive, and in Gera, Herbert Ziegenhahn, Central Committee member and first secretary of the Gera SED Bezirk Executive.

OSKAR FISCHER ACTIVITIES IN SWITZERLAND REPORTED

LD201632 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1449 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Bern, 20 Nov (ADN)--The GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who is currently on an official trip to Switzerland, paid a visit on Thursday to Swiss Federal President Georges-Andre Chevallaz. He conveyed greetings from the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, which President Chevallaz reciprocated with sincere thanks.

The Swiss head of state expressed the hope that this first visit to his country by a GDR foreign minister would give fresh impetus to the further development of mutual relations. Foreign Minister Fischer in turn drew attention to the fact that the aim of GDR foreign policy is to secure a peaceful environment for the stable development of the GDR. That is why the cultivation of mutually advantageous relations of peaceful coexistence between the GDR and Switzerland is in the interests of both states and peoples.

During the ensuing official talks between Oskar Fischer and Pierre Aubert, both sides expressed their deep concern at the increase in international tensions. Despite differing views as to the causes of these tensions, they agreed they would work to the best of their ability for the continuation of the process of detente.

The GDR foreign minister pointed out that the main reason for the aggravation of the international situation was the confrontation course adopted by the United States and its closest allies. This had been introduced by the May 1978 NATO arms drive decision and was recently further intensified by the new nuclear weapons strategy "Directive 59" of the U.S. President. At the same time, he mentioned the constructive proposals which the GDR, together with its socialist allies had submitted for new measures aimed at effective detente. He stressed in this respect that in its policy towards the FRG, the GDR was guided basically by its desire to preserve peace. The development of relations between the two German states was dependent, however, primarily on Bonn's recognition of realities anchored by international law.

MIXED COMMISSION WITH FRANCE STRESSES COOPERATION, DETENTE

LD201554 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1301 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 20 Nov (ADN)--Cooperation between the GDR and France is an active contribution to preserving peace in Europe and continuing the policy of detente to which there is no acceptable alternative. This was underlined by the first deputy GDR premier, Werner Krolikowski, and the chairman of the Mixed French-GDR Government Commission, Michel Freyche. The French politician, who is in Berlin for the fifth meeting of the commission, was received on Thursday by Werner Krolikowski.

"The fruitful development of relations between the GDR and France," stated Werner Krolikowski, "particularly the increase in mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic field, is a living expression of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and implementation of the Helsinki Final Act which serves peace, detente and man's well-being."

The two sides praised the fact that the creation of foundations anchored by law for economic, industrial and technological cooperation by the signing of appropriate agreements at the beginning of the year was proving to be completely right and useful.

Werner Krolikowski stressed that the GDR was continuing in the eighties with its economic policy geared to growth and that the new 5-year plan for the period 1981-85 would provide further opportunities for deepening cooperation between the two countries.

Michel Freyche stressed that the French Government also desired to expand the all-round development of economic, industrial and technological cooperation and in a constructive manner with the aim of long-term stability and fruitfulness for both sides.

Documents Adopted

LD202250 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1641 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 20 Nov (ADN)--The fifth meeting of the mixed GDR-French government commission ended after 2 days in Berlin on Thursday. The GDR delegation was headed by Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The French delegation was led by Michel Freyche, chief of section for external economic relations in the French Ministry of Economics.

In their statements both chairmen of the commission paid tribute to the extremely positive and rapid development of relations in the economic, industrial and technical spheres. They were unanimous that the 10-year agreement concluded between the two governments at the beginning of this year and the 5-year program which was likewise signed at the beginning of this year are proving their worth as a solid basis for cooperation.

The documents adopted at the meeting contain provisions for the further rapid development of trade, of industrial cooperation and of cooperation in third markets in 1981-82. Both sides will concentrate primarily on the machine tool industry, rail vehicles, equipment for vehicles, electrical engineering and electronics.

In a talk which State Secretary Dr Beil held with chief of the French delegation Michel Freyche, he stressed the need for extending cooperation to wider spheres and establishing within a short time the necessary specific conditions decided at the meeting. Dr Beil drew the attention of the French side especially to the many possibilities resulting from the dynamic development of the GDR economy.

NEW STATE RADIO COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

LD211038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1601 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 20 Nov (ADN)--The chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers has appointed Achim Becker as chairman of the State Committee for Radio in the GDR Council of Ministers.

Achim Becker has been working in GDR radio since 1951 and has held leading posts there. For the last few years he has worked as a member of the Agitation Commission in the SED Central Committee Politburo.

He succeeds the longstanding chairman, Rudolf Singer, who died on 1 November.

DEFENSE MINISTER SPEAKS ON DETENTE, BALANCE OF POWER

LD192151 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1822 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Dresden, 19 Nov (ADN)--The Soviet Union and the other socialist states will continue to do everything to continue the policy of detente and to safeguard at any time the socialist achievements and peace. This was confirmed on Wednesday by GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann at a roundtable discussion of the Dresden "Club of the Intelligentsia." The members of the GDR's armed organs are aware of their responsibility, Hoffmann said.

In reply to questions he explained the peace-threatening attempts by the most aggressive circles of imperialism to torpedo the results achieved to date in international detente and to change the international balance of power in their favor by stepping-up the arms race. He pointed to the intensified efforts by the NATO states to coordinate even more their economic, foreign and military policies in important spheres in order to realize their aggressive plans more rapidly. The activities by imperialism to draw China into the antisocialist front serve the same purpose.

SINDERMANN HOLDS TALKS WITH MAGDEBURG DEPUTIES

LD192058 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1915 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Magdeburg, 19 Nov (ADN)--A working group of the GDR State Council led by its deputy chairman and member of the SED Politburo, Horst Sindermann, had talks on Wednesday in Magdeburg with deputies from local representations.

They exchanged experiences in perfecting socialist democracy and in the mass-linked, democratic working methods of the people's representations, their organs and deputies. The manner in which the people's representations, with their limited capabilities, could noticeably contribute to increasing economic efficiency was considered in the talks.

Horst Sindermann noted that in further improving the work of the people's representations and their organs in preparation for the 10th SED Congress it is important to place their responsibility for the economic growth rate within the context of their activities. The fulfillment and planned overfulfillment of the economic plans has to come more and more into the purview of the people's representations. This placed high demands on all aspects of the work of the people's representations and their organs, but primarily on the quality of the mass-political work of the deputies in the electoral districts and collectives.

CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE MEETS ON PEACE, DETENTE

AU201410 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The Christian Peace Conference [CFK] in the GDR gathered for 2-day deliberations in Berlin-Weissensee on Monday. This regional conference of the International Christian Peace Conference is being held under the slogan "Confidence, Detente, Security--What Can We Do?" It dealt with the outcome of the conference of the CFK follow-up committee, which had discussed Christians' responsibility for building a just and lasting peace, in Eisenach 5 weeks ago.

Lecturer Dr Carl-Juergen Kaltenborn of the Theology Department of Berlin's Humboldt University reaffirmed the Eisenach statement that "creating peace constitutes a fundamental task within the church's mission." He emphatically denounced the danger of an arms race for which the NATO powers are responsible, and defined the introduction of new weapons of mass destruction as anti-Christian.

Piet Bouman of Leuven, Parson of the United Protestant Churches of Belgium, stressed that "the Christian parties in Western countries rank among the best advocates of the NATO system" and that they do not undertake anything against the stationing of new nuclear missiles. With these statements the clergyman explained the need for cooperation among all peace-loving forces for disarmament and detente.

STOPH ADDRESSES STUDENT CONGRESS; KRENZ, NAUMANN, AXEN ATTEND

LD172324 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1646 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Berlin, 17 Nov (ADN)--A solidarity meeting today, which is International Students' Day, brought together in Berlin hundreds of FDJ members with delegates of progressive students from all over the world. Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, welcomed the representatives of national students' associations from all over the world on behalf of the people of the GDR and the party and state leadership. He conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

At the beginning of the meeting in the German State Opera in the Unter den Linden, Egon Krenz, the first secretary of the FDJ Central Council and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, together with Willi Stoph, cordially welcomed SED Politburo members Hermann Axen and Konrad Naumann and other GDR public figures and the delegates of progressive students from all over the world. Egon Krenz then invited the chairman of the Council of Ministers to deliver his address.

In his speech, IUS president Miroslav Stepan stressed that the meeting and the 13th IUS Congress in Berlin are a further expression of the solidarity and commitment of the people, youth and students of the GDR to the worldwide struggle of the peoples for peace and social progress.

Stepan said: "We are at present witnessing a considerable worsening of the international situation, which can be attributed to the actions of the forces of imperialism and reaction. The imperialist, militaristic and reactionary circles which are collaborating with the Beijing hegemonists do not shrink from the alternative of a new, devastating war. They cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that the forces of social progress--the socialist states, the national liberation movements of Africa, Asia and Latin America and the progressive forces, particularly the working class together with the other progressive and democratic forces--have scored new victories in the developed capitalist countries in their just struggle for peace and social progress."

The IUS president urged the strengthening of solidarity with the struggle of the peoples and students against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, fascism, Zionism, apartheid and plundering by transnational monopolies and for the rights of students and for democracy and social progress.

The meeting concluded with a cultural program presented by students from the GDR and their foreign colleagues who are studying at GDR universities.

Krenze Opening Address

LD181518 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] The 13th Congress of the International Union of Students was opened in Berlin this evening. The first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, Egon Krenz, warmly welcomed the delegates to this, the highest forum of the world student movement, in the Palace of the Republic in Berlin.

They have met, he said, at a time when finding a solution to the vital problem of all men, securing peace, is on the agenda. As the last few years have shown, imperialism does not welcome peace and detente. The imperialist powers have changed to a policy of confrontation. For this purpose they have used the lie about the threat from the East and Soviet aid to Afghanistan as a pretext. Relations between the GDR and FRG, said Egon Krenz later, are of great importance to peace. Referring to Bonn's continued attempts to negate facts anchored by international law, the speaker added that the Federal Republic is not aware of its responsibility. Egon Krenz endorsed the GDR's view that there remains nothing open in the so-called German question. Anyone who still wants to create this impression is obstructing the progress of detente in Europe.

Stoph Address

AU200945 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Nov 80 p 3

[Speech by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, at a solidarity meeting on the occasion of the opening of the International Union of Students Congress, in the German State Opera House in Berlin on 17 November]

[Text] Dear foreign guests, dear friends of the FDJ, comrades, it is a great pleasure for me to most cordially greet you here today, on world students day, in the GDR capital on the occasion of the opening of the Congress of the International Union of Students [IUS].

I extend the friendly greetings of the GDR people and their party-state leadership to the representatives of more than 130 national students associations, from around the world, struggling for peace and progress. Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, the friend of youth, wishes to convey particularly fraternal greetings to you. He, and all of us, wish you a pleasant stay in our homeland. We are certain that our socialist youth union will be a good host for you and will provide working conditions, both atmosphere and organization, that will facilitate your responsible activity in the next few days. Our welcome greetings to you, dear friends, also includes the conviction that the 13th IUS will use the combat experience of almost 35 years of this organization and will impart new incentives to the student youth in the worldwide struggle for peace and disarmament. In doing so, it faces the main problem of our times: the maintenance and consolidation of peace, on which depend not only the well-being and existence of individual peoples or regions but the existence or nonexistence of all mankind.

In view of the current situation on our planet, which is becoming more and more complicated as a result of the machinations of reactionary militarist quarters, there is certainly no doubt that humanity's paramount right is the right to peace. And if any differentiation in this respect is possible at all this right first and foremost is due our youth, whose aggressive will to live will tip the scales between war and peace in favor of a happier future.

Hence nothing is more natural than that such active defenders of the interests of youth and students as the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the IUS--independently, with a variety of ideological, political or social currents represented--are firmly anchored in the world peace movement.

In full agreement with the revolutionary main currents of our time.

--existing socialism,
--the growing communist and workers movement in the capitalist countries,
--the increasingly broadly developing national liberation movement,

And in comradely cooperation with all anti-imperialist forces you, dear friends, are inseparably linking your struggle for the assertion of the fundamental rights of youth with the struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress.

The fundamental international historic significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution for the progressive development of mankind is becoming increasingly clear. This process was stepped up as a result of the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition over predatory German fascism, in which the Soviet Union had the main share.

As is well known, the period after World War II is marked by the emergence of the socialist world system, which has taken a strong foothold on various continents and has assumed a real shape. This development becomes evident in both the struggle of the working people in the strongholds of capital, as well as in the collapse, tangible to the entire world, of the cursed colonialist system.

Your organization also holds a due share in this development, which agrees with the genuine vital interests of the people.

Despite various difficulties and even throwbacks, the fact is becoming crystal clear that, as a result of this changed power relationship in the world, the struggle for peace can be waged today from far stronger positions than ever before. Eloquent evidence of this are the successes achieved particularly in the seventies--in both the strengthening of the anti-imperialist national liberation front and in implementing the principles of peaceful cooperation between states with different social systems.

This is a thorn in the side of reaction, of the incorrigible diehards. This is why imperialism has lately switched to embittered, rabid counterattacks, and why it is again putting its stake on confrontation. In doing so it aims, in keeping with the well-known imperialist tactic of "divide and rule," at wrecking the unity of the revolutionary movement of our times. It tries to foment differences between national liberation movements and to incite peoples against each other in the interest of its own greed for profit and power.

At the same time the imperialist reaction is speeding up the arms race, is seeking a military superiority over the socialist states, is constantly interfering in other countries' internal affairs, and is trying to intimidate people with a policy of threats and boycotts.

The long-term accelerated armament program adopted by the NATO Council in May 1978, the Brussels missile decision, the nonratification of the SALT II treaty and the new so-called nuclear strategy of the United States are incontestable proof of the antidetente course of U.S. imperialism and its main allies, among which the FRG stands in the front rank.

All this calls for high vigilance by the peoples and their youth, and requires resolute actions so as to foil the imperialist course of confrontation. What matters is not only to preserve the positive achievements accomplished in the past decade, but also to augment the fruits of political detente and to unfold on an even larger scale the struggle for halting the arms race and for military detente. To this the IUS is making an importnat contribution with its campaign "students for disarmament." The preparations for the world forum of youth and students for peace, detente and disarmament, which is to take place in January next year in Helsinki, also serves the vital interests of the young generation.

Dear friends, our country, the GDR, is directly involved in the exacerbated political struggle that is currently being waged between socialism and imperialism, between the forces of progress and of reaction, the forces of peace and of war. Alongside the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, we consistently support the policy of arms limitation and disarmament and we highly value the great share of the youth in the social movement for peace and disarmament. But you know from your own experience, the justified claim to peace is not automatically fulfilled. Nor can it by any means be ensured by diplomatic activities alone. Lasting peace presupposes mass actions on all continents. The aggressive imperialist policy must be countered by the resolute resistance of the peoples.

The community of socialist countries is a firm bastion of this struggle. Contrary to the capitalist striving for profits, there is no one under socialism who could profit from arming. It certainly is an incontestable tenet of life that socialism and peace are inseparably linked. This is proved by all initiatives taken by the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other Warsaw Pact states to end the arms race and to complete political detente by disarmament.

But all experiences of the peoples' international peace struggle teach us that successes can be achieved and ensured only by their common will and unity of action--irrespective of different ideological, political or religious convictions. The world student movement knows from its own history what strength lies in unity.

The world-embracing peace movement proceeds from the premise that there is no reasonable alternative to international detente. This has from the very beginning determined the GDR's socialist foreign policy. The GDR will also in the future continue its policy aimed at detente. Very recently--during the GDR State Council chairman's visit to the Republic of Austria--it was again proved that there are good possibilities for cooperation between states with different social systems.

In view of the role played by the two German states on the dividing line between the political world systems and their military alliances, permit me, dear foreign guests, to assure you that the GDR--also regarding its relations with the FRG--proceeds from the principle of maintaining its course aimed at detente and peaceful coexistence.

We are striving for normal relations governed by international law with the FRG, relations that we already maintain with a number of other capitalist states and which are also being accepted and demanded by progressive or at least realistic-minded people in the FRG.

I am telling you nothing new if I repeat here that a normalization of interstate relations is possible only if they are based on the principles of sovereignty and equality of rights, mutual respect and noninterference, and recognition of citizenship.

We demand from our Western neighbor no more, but also no less, than the observance of principles of international law, some of which have already been contractually fixed between our states, as well as the renunciation of any discrimination against our state and its citizens.

Dear friends, permit me, in view of the large number of representatives of the young generation from the nationally liberated countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America present here, to refer to a special aspect of detente and disarmament: The expansion of the principles of peaceful coexistence to the economic sector. On the part of the IUS this idea has found expression in the intensified struggle for the transformation of the international economic relations so as to put them on a democratic and equal basis.

You may rest assured that the GDR is standing at your side in that respect as well, and that it will continue to support all endeavors to reduce the power positions of the international monopoly capital and to replace exploitation, discrimination, boycott and confrontation by economic cooperation based on equal rights and mutual advantage.

At the same time we reaffirm our readiness to support with every means at our disposal the IUS militant program for ensuring the right to education and for a reform and democratization of the education system. Here, too, our special attention is focused on the countries and peoples that are about to overcome the terrible and lasting heritage of imperialist colonial policy--ignorance. Indeed the right to education is not merely a fundamental human right, but at the same time the starting point and prerequisite for training highly qualified national cadres in the various sectors of social and economic life, cadres without which ultimately no advance is possible on the path of social progress.

The IUS has inscribed on its banners the further development of anti-imperialist solidarity with the struggle of the peoples, their youth and students, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and against fascism and all forms of oppression and discrimination.

The GDR people, our Marxist-Leninist party and the FDJ have been and always will be at the side of those who are waging this struggle courageously and resolutely. We ourselves have experienced the aid of the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries and of the peace-loving forces all over the world, and we are continuing daily to experience it. The GDR itself is a result of the solidarity borne by proletarian internationalism. The GDR will remain faithful to this principle of internationalist policy also in the future.

Dear foreign friends, you have come to our country at a very interesting time--a time when our party and people are preparing themselves for the 10th SED Congress. "The Best for the 10th Party Congress! Everything for the Good of the People!--This idea determines the readiness of our working people to augment the people's assets, to safeguard what has been accomplished and to defend it against any attack. Here our country's youth, above all the FDJ members, are setting good examples everywhere. Their readiness to actively support the strengthening and consolidation of their socialist fatherland, full of initiatives and with all their energy, at the enterprises, cooperatives and institutions, at the universities and technical schools, in the armed organs, in towns and the countryside, has produced impressive results.

That is so because our young people's personal experience of life, a secured present without unemployment and without discrimination in the education sector, is spurring them on to develop all their abilities and skills in shaping their own future.

Here, among the representatives of young people who study, who bear a high responsibility for the development of science and technology in their home countries, I would like to draw attention to the great importance we attach in our country to science for further shaping the developed socialist society and the establishment of basic prerequisites for the gradual transition to communism.

Science and education permeate everywhere, and always all spheres of material production, social relations, and intellectual-cultural life. They are decisive factors for economic growth, especially for accelerating scientific-technical progress as well as for raising productivity and efficiency of work in all spheres of society. Science is developing as a direct productive force. It is a central task of our party and government's economic policy to utilize this development for the benefit of the people--which complies with the profound meaning of our social system, and as only socialism is in a position to do.

Thus university professors and students jointly discussed at the fifth GDR university conference early in September this year--as a form of socialist democracy that is a matter of course for us--how we could make even faster progress in the development and application of science. It was unanimously confirmed that the further economic, social and cultural progress in the coming years will largely depend on a substantial increase in the productivity of intellectual work, and of the effectiveness and performance capacity in teaching, training and research.

The constant perfecting of the quality of teaching by all university teachers, the development of more individual responsibility by students for their studies and the deepening of the trustful collaboration between university teachers, students and their political organization, the FDJ, were characterized as important factors for coping with the growing demands on science and education under the conditions of a socialist social system.

Our party and government proceed from the premise that the youth's creative elan must increasingly be directed toward mastering the scientific-technical revolution, toward linking it with the advantages of socialism. Here the basic principle of our policy, to place trust in young people and to give them responsibility, creates new possibilities for them to prove themselves, and a broad field for the development of socialist personalities.

We are certain: Social security and a feeling of safety, growing prosperity, free development of the personality,ensured human rights and a high education for everyone--these basic values of human life are becoming reality only in socialism.

But, dear foreign friends, see for yourselves what the living and working conditions of our people are like, and how the young people and students are promoted in every respect in our country. I wish you many nice experiences in that respect, a pleasant stay in our socialist fatherland, and success for your congress.

Dear FDJ members, I would like to leave you with your traditional greeting, "Friendship."

Tisch Address

AU201431 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Heinz Jakubowski and Dr Jochen Reinert report from Berlin]

[Excerpt] Given strong applause, Harry Tisch conveyed to the [13th IUS] Congress militant greetings of the 199 million trade unionists associated in the WFTU. He valued the political activities of the International Students Union [IUS] which is most closely linked with the struggle of the international workers class and of all anti-imperialist and peace forces, and whose members everywhere stand in the forefront in the class conflicts of our times.

Harry Tisch insistently warned against the plans of reaction, with its confrontation course, to halt the wheel of history and turn it back. Today it is more necessary than ever, beyond the framework of the trade union movement and the students movement, to achieve powerful joint antifascist and anti-imperialist actions in the interest of the peace-loving peoples, and thus also in the interest of student youth.

The speaker reaffirmed his conviction that the agreement that exists in this respect between the WFTU and the IUS will be further implemented with full vigor.

RENYI DENIES POLISH EVENTS CHANGE PRINCIPLES, ACTIONS

AU201025 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Nov 80 p 7

[Peter Renyi article: "Maintenance"]

[Text] There has always been a contradiction in the attitude of our Western, biased critics and adversaries toward the socialist countries. For one thing, they have almost written us off; denying or playing down our achievements and excessively exaggerating our difficulties and faults, they are suggesting that our system is at the end of its tether. Its bankruptcy is unavoidable. It lacks domestic support. It lacks the capacity for democracy, self-scrutiny and regeneration and it is an unscrupulous militarized-bureaucratic power whose days are numbered.

If one takes such reports seriously, one cannot help asking himself: Why the devil do they concern themselves so much with us, why do they pay so much attention to a matter whose fate, according to them, is doomed? For it is also typical, for another thing, that they do concern themselves with us, with a veritable obsession. Instead of decreasing, the number of publications, programs, analyses and theories devoted to the socialist world is constantly increasing, particularly at a time when--as in Poland today--a socialist country wrestles with serious internal problems and tensions.

Of course, I do not have in mind those who--thanks to the years of detente and the achievements of peaceful coexistence--are following events with concern and sympathy, for there are such people even in the Western middle-class camp, but those whose pronouncements fairly blaze with hostile sentiments. They cling as if mesmerized to any report and event which they imagine realize their desires. Whatever happens nowadays on our side, they seek in everything the consequences, impact and emanation of the Polish situation--and, of course, they find them. Not even a conflict affecting the Western world at such a sore point as does the Iraq-Iran war absorbs their attention as much as this.

Also people who smile when someone speaks of the class struggle between systems as a fundamental antagonism of our age and of the fact that considerable forces in the West have not abandoned the hope that socialism will perish should find it worth their while to ponder this. The shivering excitement one experiences in the press and sometimes also in politics in some places where Poland is involved applies to more than one country.

A typical minor incident occurred in Vienna some days ago. Along with a few Hungarian colleagues, I was attending an event and one of us mentioned that some Western papers, the Springer concern newspaper DIE WELT for instance, are spreading falsehoods about us. Anyone who is aware of conditions knows that DIE WELT has been reproached in a similar manner on numerous occasions, that this was nothing special nor was the fact that the paper has objected to being so labeled. The only reason that makes it worth noting is the DIE WELT conclusion: "It is strange what reactions a Pole called Lech Walesa is capable of eliciting far beyond his country's borders." Although a minor matter is involved, it is typical of the atmosphere in which such figments of the imagination are born. We could cite dozens of critical remarks addressed to DIE WELT at a time when no one knew Lech Walesa's name.

One could enumerate a number of such phenomena. The news swept the world press at the end of August that, fearing the "Polish contagion," several planned 30-50 percent price increases, including an increase in the prices of alcoholic beverages, coffee, tea and cocoa, were countermanded "at the last moment" in our country. It was not reported that there was no question of this and the price of coffee--in view of its world market price and not the Polish situation--had been somewhat reduced. [paragraph continues]

How avid the wish is to discover critical manifestations everywhere is reflected, among other things, in the fact that certain press organs have "transcribed" Sandor Gaspar's remark in a NEPSZABADSAG interview that "a few hours' cessation of work has occurred at a few plant units in our country also" into a report that the strike wave has overflowed into Hungary as well. The "Polish disease," as the London DAILY TELEGRAPH called it, which, subsequently--it may be said to its credit--published a correction letter by the Hungarian press attache.

Probably THE GUARDIAN brought home the bacon in this rivalry, in which a Hungarian defector discovered that in Hungary, fearing the "intoxicating" effect of the "Polish spirit," there has been a switch to a conciliatory tone toward domestic opposition, since Janos Kadar declared at the latest National Assembly session that we would not seek a confrontation with those who respected the fundamental achievements of the system. Of course, this had nothing to do with the Polish events and nor did that which he added: "However, I would also like to say that we can only respond to those who attack our fundamental achievements in accordance with the old Hungarian saying: the return will be equivalent to the deed. Thus, we do not seek a clash, but, should it become necessary, we will not evade it either, because we will not permit anyone in the world to harm our achievements, for which all of our people have suffered and worked."

So, to put it in a nutshell: There is no question of any new permissiveness of toughening, nor of indecision and fluster. Neither will the position and role of the trade unions change in Hungarian society, nor will we lay our state and social structure on new foundations or suspend our economic and social policy. We will, everywhere that it is necessary, modify and develop our concepts, but do so while retaining our proven methods of almost a quarter of a century. It is not even necessary for us to keep explaining our proven principles and achievements, which are well known even beyond the country's borders by all those who objectively examine us.

Something else is needed--and greatly needed at that: to implement our policy and realize our concepts in a more consistent and well thought-out manner and more methodically and dynamically; to take the prevailing world economic situation more strictly into account, as well as our domestic conditions; and to organize and conduct our own affairs, which are an integral part of the common affairs of the socialist community, better and more successfully.

It is enough to look at the guiding principles of the Sixth 5-Year Plan to realize how specific our tasks are. Those who should attempt to trace back the endeavors and undertakings that are reflected in this plan to the present Polish situation and particularly to its interpretations in the West would be extremely perplexed. But they would be confronted with similar dilemmas whichever area of our social and political life we look at. There is no question of--as the aforementioned Western authors think--some sort of hesitation, timidity or alarm over more difficult and sensitive tasks being characteristic of Hungarian public life. On the contrary, the realization predominates that one must demand more resolutely than heretofore the accomplishment of timely tasks, that one must decide and act more promptly and unequivocally on various specific issues and that the pressing circumstances that affect our country no less than others oblige us to advance, wherever necessary, more boldly and courageously, to forestall negative processes, to concentrate our forces better and to take advantage of any opportunity.

For this, it is necessary for us to ensure the rights arising from socialist democracy and to enable people more actively to avail themselves of those rights, as well as to ensure calling people more strictly to account with regard to duties that are inseparable from rights and to their more precise fulfillment. None of the fundamental requirements of our work of socialist construction have to change; they only have to be more vigorously asserted: That is the demand of the present situation. [paragraph continues]

To use an apt formulation: Like machinery, our socialist achievements must be maintained in good condition also.

We, too, have known a critical situation and have ample experiences and lessons from difficult times. Those lessons must be kept alive and in this sense our work must be critically and self-critically examined--these, too, are part of maintenance. One could continue for a long time to enumerate the requirements to which attention must be called again and again, ranging from strict adherence to the norms of party life to the principle that exercising power is a service that cannot bring privileges, that party and state officeholders should avail themselves of less than they are entitled to rather than one iota more.

Also old realizations should be listed here, such as the partly different nature of the interests of the various social strata and groups also existing under socialism, which obliges us to watch the development of interests in any new situation and seek the most suitable means for reconciling them. Of course, "safeguarding the substance" is a part of what we call the working style of our policy, the cardinal endeavor of which is accord--based on patient and persistent persuasion and close ties with the masses--a prerequisite for which is paying attention to public opinion, openness in revealing problems, straight talk and consistency of principle in the struggle against confusing views. Amid the expected circumstances--which, for various reasons, do not promise to be quite favorable--these requirements should be kept particularly in mind.

This is probably also the most suitable response to the crowing of the harbingers of catastrophe and those who give vent to their rage when they see us progress. For we are not progressing more slowly and unsteadily, but self-assuredly, and even if the ground our path traverses becomes more difficult, we will progress more securely.

OFFICIALS ADDRESS COMMUNIST YOUTH MEETING IN BUDAPEST

LD201146 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 19 Nov (MTI)--The Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ) held a session in Budapest on Wednesday. The meeting was attended by Tibor Baranyai, department-head of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

The meeting heard a report presented by Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, about the November 13 session of the HSPW Central Committee.

At the initiative of Sandor Nagy, secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, the participants discussed and adopted the committee's congress letter to be published in January 1981. The document urges the KISZ members and all youths to hold frank and open debate. It requests social organs and institutions, educators and elderly friends of the youth to jointly explore and elaborate tasks for further progress.

On the basis of a report put forward by Andras Juhasz, secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, the session discussed the experience of the youth organization's work at residential areas and tasks connected with it. The body established that for enhancing political influence and for ever wider-ranging solution of social tasks it is necessary to intensively develop the work of KISZ organs, units and members at residential areas.

REPORT ON SEJM DEBATE ON AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

LD202324 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Extensive report from the 20 November Sejm debate on the situation in agriculture and the food processing industry--recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified speaker--presumably Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa] I declare the session open. The agenda fixed by the Sejm Presidium for today's session has been handed to the citizens' deputies. The Sejm Presidium, after consultation with the body of elders, proposes to supplement the agenda presented to the citizens' deputies by adding the following to point two: government information on implementing the agreements signed at the end of August and beginning of September between the government commissions and representatives of the workforces. In connection with the motions made by the chairman of the Council of Ministers pertaining to changes in the composition of that body, a new point is added after the present point two: changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers.

We move to the first item on the agenda: government information on the current situation in agriculture and plans for the food sector. Will the minister of agriculture, Citizen Leon Klonica, take the floor, please.

[Klonica] May it please the house: For a number of years we have been observing mounting difficulties in satisfying the population's growing demand for food. In the immediate future the possibilities for improving food supplies to the market are not very good. The state of agricultural production in the current year will affect this situation. This year will end with the worst balance sheet in 10 years. Total agricultural production in the current year will be about 10 percent lower than that of the not very successful year 1979. The agricultural production situation is influencing the food market. Very serious complications are appearing in the supply of potatoes, vegetables, meat and processed foods to the population.

These difficulties will increase in 1981, especially with regard to supplies of meat and its processed products because of a serious feed shortage. The fixed import of grain and feed concentrates, totalling 10 million tons, is unable to prevent a cutback in production; it will only permit a cushioning of its scale.

Given present conditions, agriculture will be capable of feeding the people when it gets the indispensable technical equipment, an effective system for regulating water resources and better supply of production means. Unfortunately, we are far from that, as is evident from the fact that, among other things, the share of agriculture in total industrial production has so far never exceeded 6 percent, while in developed countries this index is reaching 15 percent.

May it please the house: The most urgent and most important task which agriculture is facing today is to reduce to a minimum the negative consequences of poor crops. The tasks we are facing in this sphere can be reduced to two main issues: first, in animal production, to maintain the sow and cow herds as a prerequisite ensuring a speedy restocking of the animal population and its maximum exploitation for production; second, in vegetable production, full utilization of agricultural production space, especially for the maximum reconstruction of fodder resources.

The government has made a number of decisions and taken steps to achieve these tasks. The government's position is that in the light of the actions undertaken, it will be possible to alleviate essentially the effects of the poor harvest. The assumption that in 1981 total agricultural production will increase by about 8 percent in comparison with the envisioned production of 1980 is therefore realistic.

However, a drop of approximately 8 percent will occur in animal production, and a growth of 25 percent will be achieved in plant production.

Next year's results will be better if we can manage to achieve a proper response from agricultural producers, if in practice the improvement of management is realized. We are counting on increased production in rural areas and we think the new procurement prices for agricultural produce will become an important stimulating factor.

However, the involvement of every Polish village is necessary; every local initiative is valuable. It is essential that every farmer realize that the assessment of his work is gaining its proper place and that he can count on comprehensive help from the state, economic and self-governing authorities.

May it please the house: The disastrous results of this year's production laid bare negative processes growing in agriculture. Since 1975 we have been dealing with clear symptoms of stagnation and even regression. They have been appearing on several levels; in the production sphere a diminishing rate of growth has clearly appeared, which in the past 2 years has taken on negative values. The growing gap between the level of animal output and plant output is becoming more and more dangerous, and the grain and fodder gap is being reduced by the constantly growing importation of grain and fodder.

In the socioeconomic sphere we have noted a too slow improvement in the agrarian structure of individual farms and the reduction in labor resources due to migration of the most active groups of the rural population, which is causing the speedy deterioration of the quality of labor resources and a shortage of labor in a large number of farms which have not enjoyed the appropriate growth of technical equipment.

In the sphere of motivation, there has been a declining interest in the development of production, particularly in small farms which produce for their own needs, mainly because of the faulty system of procurement prices and retail food prices. In some regions of the country interest in the land has been diminishing and a relatively high proportion of poorly managed land is being maintained. This concerns first of all poor quality land. At the same time, against the background of a growing deficit in the means of production, relations between farmers and services have decidedly deteriorated. The decline of rural self-management links is not creating conditions capable of countering these signs. Therefore, we think an essential factor for encouraging growth in agriculture will be a fresh attitude to its needs and the speedy elimination of existing bottlenecks and limitations.

Not everything will be possible immediately. The overcoming of economic barriers or of certain resistance to awareness will be a longer process. We are also aware that in addition to implementing new solutions, we also need time to restore farmers' trust in agricultural policy.

May it please the house: In November, the Council of Ministers examined the provisions for developing agriculture and the foodstuffs industry. The government considers it imperative to implement during the years 1981-1985 a fundamental reorientation of the national economy in favor of the foodstuffs sector. This will be expressed in the concentration of investment funds, which from their present share of about 22 percent should reach the level of over one-third of all investment expenditure.

We are expecting the reprofiling of selected sectors and of industrial enterprises for production linked with satisfying the growing needs of agriculture and of the foodstuffs industry. First of all, this applies to the chemical industry, which produces such means of production as mineral fertilizers, means for the protection of plants, chemical additives to fodder and veterinary medicines, also foil and drainage pipes. Negligence in this field is particularly drastic.

By 1985, we shall increase the production and imports of fertilizers in order to be able to achieve an increase of mineral fertilizers from the present level of 192 kg to 250 kg per hectare.

A parallel action by the government will be to ensure conditions for a marked increase of supplies of technical means of production to agriculture. This means tractors and agricultural implements. In this field, the needs of farmers are far from having been satisfied. The overall assessment of the needs for supplies of agricultural implements during the years 1981-85, including substitutes for the expected drop in numbers of workers and of working animals and the replacement of existing implements, and taking into account the needs linked to an increase in the total output by agriculture, amounts to about Z450 billion.

We realize we will not be able to fully satisfy these needs. Therefore, we must solve the most important problems which include the supply of spare parts and tires to agriculture. On this depends the degree to which functioning tractors and machines are being used in agriculture.

I can tell you the government has resolved to solve completely within the next 2 or 3 years the problem of spare parts for home-produced machines, the supplementary development of the production flow lines in producing grain and feeds, in particular machines for harvesting and conserving feed and means of transportation and equipment, and to solve the problem of producing simple cultivation implements as well as tractor and horse-drawn machines for individual farms.

May it please the house: Of fundamental importance for improving the conditions for developing agriculture are the economic steering mechanisms which condition the profitability of production. They are all the more important today since in a situation of declining agricultural output in 1980 and consequently a decline in the revenue of the population, the revenue disparity of the countryside is deepening in an adverse way. The government considers it indispensable to tidy up the entire system of agricultural prices with consideration for the level of production and living costs. We hold the view that the new policy for agricultural prices will appreciably stimulate the productiveness of the countryside and will create stable conditions for farmers to become more production-oriented.

In conformity with the decision of the Council of Ministers of 17 November of this year, beginning tomorrow, the procurement prices of milk will be increased by Z2, of cattle for slaughter by Z9, pork by Z8. I should like to recall that we have increased prices for pork by Z5 as from 1 September of this year. Thus this is a price increase of Z13. The price of poultry will be increased by Z7.5 per kilogram. Beginning 1 July 1981 new prices for grain will come into force, higher on the average by some Z185 per quintal.

Starting with the new crops, that is also beginning 1 July, prices for rape seed will also be increased by Z390, sugar beet by Z60, tobacco by 30 percent and hops by 25 percent. The introduced price increases take into consideration not only the increase of the population's revenue which is indispensable for widened reproduction but also an improvement in the mutual interdependence between individual prices for farm produce.

The Council of Ministers has also passed a decision on embarking on more profound analyses of production costs and the cost of living of the rural population, as well as on systematic controls, fixing retail prices for the means of production for agriculture.

May it please the house: One of the important links is the formation and (?establishment) of a sense of stabilization, which has a particularly strong connection with the management of the land. We are standing on the basis of principles expressed in the position of the Central Committee Politburo and of the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium, that the land, being the highest national asset, should be in the hands of the one able to exploit it best. This is a basic condition for an increase in its productivity. We recognize, furthermore, that the transfer of land, and especially the distribution of resources from the state land fund, should serve primarily for an improvement of the size structure of all developing individual farms. Unfortunately, these principles have frequently been violated. The government will take all necessary organizational and legal steps to ensure their full observation.

We consider that in the sphere of land management the deciding role of rural self-government which we see as an important partner in implementing this sector of agricultural policy should be increased. It is certain that in the coming years the main source of growth should be first of all in an improvement of management effectiveness, including in particular the effectiveness of exploiting the whole complex of new production factors. This is in fact a duty of agricultural producers but it is obvious that in great measure the incentive for more effective management depends on correct accounting and organizational measures by the links which are managing agriculture.

This refers, for instance, to the problem of the policy for distributing production means like fertilizers or feeds. The increase in fertilizer supplies will be directed chiefly to individual farms. Much can be done to increase agricultural production through better adaptation of the sowing structure to the needs of the food industry, adapting the siting of production more to soil and climatic conditions of individual regions. In this sphere we have encountered many cases of irrationality, an incorrect structure of production specialization being imposed and a costly rush to innovate.

We will eliminate these practices, among others, by not giving the character or directives to plan provisions for developing agricultural production.

Ways leading to improvements in the effectiveness of management and raising the productivity of the land will be actively supported by investment policy. The government will give a particularly high priority to investments connected primarily with raising productivity of the land. Investment funds will also be directed to tasks aimed at limiting losses of agricultural produce, mainly fodder. This will consist of constructing silos, storage plants and stores. These funds will also be made available for tasks which speed up biological progress, for the development of technical back-up for agriculture, for the electrification of rural areas and for improvements to housing conditions.

The main task facing units of the socialized sector during the next 5-year period is to achieve a fundamental improvement in the effectiveness of management. This means the need for strengthening the economy and its fundamental direction.

The improvement in management effectiveness calls for freeing farms from the curbing effects of the existing methods of management. For this reason, therefore, we foresee introducing far-reaching changes in the organization, management and economic-financial system of state farms next year. These changes will work to improve the effectiveness of management and the choice of a more rational production structure, among others, and a marked increase in the production of cereals, toward which large-scale production is particularly predestined.

Similar changes in the system of management's organization and in the economic-financial system is being undertaken in production cooperatives. These changes should facilitate their further development with the simultaneous restoration of authentic, self-governing character to production cooperatives.

By reviving rural cooperatives, the government sees an important ally in the effective work of alleviating agriculture from its difficult situation.

I wish to assure you that the revival of rural self-governing will find all-round help and support on the part of state authorities. We realize that the final shape and the function of rural self-governing or of cooperatives will be defined by farmers themselves. We recognize not only the right of self-government to defend the interests of farmers and of partner-like principles of being consulted on the principles of developing the foodstuffs production, but we think that rural and cooperative self-governments should be equipped with wide-ranging prerogatives in making decisions as regards social initiatives such as the distribution of their own funds--for example, the agricultural development fund.

This also applies to making joint decisions on ways of making use of and the allocation of land or of other means of production.

Rural self-government should have wide-ranging control powers. Within the framework of the self-government of agricultural producers, various sector unions and associations can and should be formed. Apart from this their own economic units rendering a broad range of services can operate. We are of the opinion that the organizational and economic consolidation of rural self-government calls for a transfer from the self-government area of some state units rendering local services.

May it please the house: As in any sphere of economic and social life, the final results of our plans are being decided by man; his attitude toward civic duties, his range of knowledge and qualifications, his commitment. These aspects of the issue have not always been seen by us properly. If we want to effectively and speedily solve the problem of feeding the nation we must have form of reorientation of our policy vis-a-vis human production in the countryside. We must change the relations between the farmer-producer and the bodies responsible for services to the countryside and organs of the state administration. Restoring proper relations in this respect will be a drawn out process. I would like, however, to assure the esteemed house that the government will undertake the measures necessary to strengthen the position of the farming profession and to quickly balance the living and social conditions for urban and rural populations. This is indispensable if we want to tie the young generation in particular to work and life in the countryside.

Now the floor will be taken by citizen Jan Zaleski, minister of food industry and purchases.

[Zaleski] Citizen Speaker may it please the house: Food industry production depends primarily on the level of procurement of vegetable and animal raw materials. As a result of the exceptionally unfavorable situation in agriculture we have procured and shall procure from this year's harvest only 55-65 percent of the planned quantities of vegetable raw materials, that is, cereals, sugar beets, rape, fruit, vegetables and tobacco. The procurement of potatoes for processing will reach over 10 percent, while the procurement of edible potatoes will be about to 40 [figure as heard] percent. The limitation on the processing of vegetable raw materials will essentially reduce the volume of traditional waste used as fodder. The procurement of milk, and of pigs and cattle for slaughter is decreasing, while the share of piglets, calves, dairy cows and sows is increasing. Placing calves and weaners for further breeding is encountering difficulties.

The decrease in production of a number of articles is a serious consequence of limited procurement, particularly of sugar to about 1.08 million tons; potato starch to about 15,000 tons, from a planned quantity of 220,000 tons, products based on starch and potato syrup, especially candies, but also puddings, jellies, articles processed from fruit and vegetables, soft drinks, beer, milk powder and condensed milk.

As a result of reduced potato supplies to towns, an increased demand for flour, bread, macaroni and feeds has been noted. The reduced procurement of pigs and their slaughter at lesser weights is causing the availability of animal fats to worsen, which increases the demand for butter and vegetable fats. These difficulties have been deepened by a large increase in the income of urban populations and the lack of an attractive range of goods, other than food, in the market.

In order to counter tensions in the food market, steps have been taken for an essential limitation of exports, an increase in food and feed imports and also for imporved industrialprocessing of raw materials into basic foodstuffs.

In 1980 and for three quarters of next year we have discontinued the export of sugar, rape seed, rape seed oil, malt, frozen foods, processed fruit and vegetables, and alcohol, and in addition we have severely restricted the export of meat and its products.

We have ensured the import of 50,000 tons of meat and 14,000 tons of fat, more than 100,000 tons of sugar and large quantities of potato flour, tobacco, tomato concentrates and a number of food articles mainly from the socialist countries within the framework of neighborly aid. In addition we have above-plan imports of rice, oils, cocoa beans and citrus fruits.

In addition, decisions were made concerning the import during the economic year 1980-81 of 814 million tons of grain, 1.4 million tons of decorticated seeds, 150,000 tons of fishmeal and chemical additives to feeds.

Thanks to the assistance of the USSR the fodder grain imports will be stepped up next year by another 1 million tons. In order to alleviate the current situation on the food market we have undertaken and are still undertaking the following actions in the food industry: During the initial period of the delayed sugar campaign we have been directing all sugar to the market and we have begun to use it in industry only after 300,000 tons of sugar were produced. Today sugar production has exceeded 620,000 tons and is proceeding without disruption and without losses due to frost damage to the beet crop thanks to a thorough segregation of the raw material supplied for processing.

We are producing at full capacity bakery confectionary, chocolates, jams, marmalades and plum concentrate. We expect to saturate the market with these shortly despite some panic buying noted following a prolonged shortage of these products on the market.

We will expand the production of candies after the first delivery of potato flour, or from imports, and they will come on the market before Christmas.

I would like to assure you that with the calming down of the market, the industry will fully satisfy requirements as regards cereal products.

From here, from the Sejm, I appeal to the nation not to buy more flour, groats, and macaroni than they currently need because this might cause unnecessary tensions in the market.

With a view to enabling everyone to buy meat and animal fats we intend to introduce a temporary system of rationing of these products. To facilitate the introduction of this system, the meat industry is reducing the variety of sausages and of sausage-like products, and is increasing the percentage of meat in deliveries to urban markets by decreasing deliveries of sausages. This will enable us to produce more home-produced animal fats. With the changes in variety we have introduced regulations on sausage ingredients and we have guaranteed real improvements in the quality of sausages and other similar products.

May it please the house: The implementation of the tasks that face the food industry calls today for reorienting investment policy. In order to meet the needs of the nation as regards satisfying the growing needs of the food market, we will be channelling investments already begun which even in 1981 may be able to produce goods from raw materials available to them.

We assume that in the years 1981-85 we will be able to satisfy the demand for flour, margarine and vegetable fats, all processed fruits and vegetables, frozen food, milk products, and baby food. In the remaining food groups there will take place further marked improvement in satisfying the demand. We estimate that the food industry's demand for machinery and equipment during the years 1981-85 will amount to approximately Z85 billion, that is, 30 percent more than deliveries during the current 5-year plan. There is a particularly great demand for the production of machines for the daily, fruit and vegetable, potato, edible oils, fodder, cereal, milling and bakery industries.

The existing potential of the food industry machines and equipment is at present able to meet no more than half of the requirements of the processing plants. In addition it is indispensable to meet the demand of the food industry of packaging and wrapping materials in full.

May it please the citizens deputies: In presenting the trends and actions undertaken by the food industry for improving the country's food situation, I would like to state that the main proviso and guarantee for the proper supply of food articles to the population is a stable, comprehensive and consistent agricultural policy and food policy by the state, implemented not only by agriculture and the food industry but together by all sections of our national economy.

I now open the floor to discussion.

[Unidentified speaker] Citizen deputies: While taking emergency measures to improve supplies and services to agriculture and also to remove other barriers to increased agriculture and also to remove other barriers to increased agricultural production, we must constantly bear in mind the prospects for our agriculture. If we do not, then we shall just be marking time and we shall not break out from the circle of the inadequate development of the foodstuffs industry.

The needs are enormous. Polish agriculture is now in the process of technically reconstructing and modernizing the whole production base, because it so happened in the past that in the distribution of investment funds, despite the many declarations, agriculture was unfortunately not among the privilcged. Today, we are facing the question: What must be done to change this state of affairs quickly? In normal socioeconomic conditions in the country the reply to this question would have been simple: We must give more to agriculture to obtain more from it. Only such a reply is correct, but today, when enormous difficulties and shortages have appeared in the national economy, when the country's debt is reaching the limits of the state's possibilities, when national income is falling and investments have to be reduced, the reply to the question does not come easily.

In this situation, we have to make the choice. We need not only social approval to speed up the development of agriculture--such approval is taken for granted--but we also need approval for limiting some of our needs, because the national economy is unable to cope with all the development needs at once, with all the investment demands and others. In a word, we must make the choice. We must choose what is more important to us and more urgent.

All economic, social and political principles speak in favor of us making the development of agriculture the main task of the national economy during the coming 5-year plan. But let us not forget here that agriculture means 15 million people who also want and have the right to improve their conditions in work and in life. The program for developing agriculture will thus be a test of our effectiveness in solving two important problems closely related to each other: to improve supplies of food to the nation and to improve the living conditions of the rural population.

That is why, guided by overriding social principles, we must create in rural areas conditions for work and life that are near to those which exist in towns. Farmers often ask what is the guarantee that our decisions and guidelines concerning the development of agriculture will not remain on paper. They ask what guarantee can we give that the precepts of agricultural policy will not be violated and distorted. Such guarantees we must give, all of us, the party, the ZSL, the state, the Sejm.

I would also like to voice my deep conviction that guarding the full implementation of obligations of the state and national economy vis-a-vis the countryside will be also the renovated and strong agricultural self-government, agricultural circles, unions, sector associations and all representative organs of the countryside.

[Different unidentified speaker] We ought to shape agricultural self-government as the subject of agricultural policy, as the factor which will influence the formation of the system of agricultural policy and the mode of the realizing that agricultural policy; in the second place, agricultural self-government should efficiently represent the vocational interests of farmers and the protection of t'ese interests; in the third place, it should be able to exercise an effective influence on industries, coproducing with agriculture.

I have in mind here not only the factories of the agricultural and food industry, but also industrial enterprises producing the means of production. What matters here is that the agricultural producer should be able to influence these industries also as regards the quality of manufactured products, design solutions, the application of materials and so on through his organizations. It seems to me this would be mutually advantageous.

Finally agricultural self-government must play this autonomous and creative role in particular as regards the social organization of farming at the village and parish level. I would say that these shortcomings which exist in the social services to agriculture at parish level constitute a vast break in the exploitation of the production possibilities of farmers and at the same time they generate the feeling of some kind of complex, I would say a kind of social complex affecting farmers. These are causing the farmer a dissatisfaction with his work and with the performance of his tasks. Hence what is important is that agricultural self-government should have cadres at its disposal as well as adequate financial means, and that it should be equipped with adequate public rights of a decisionmaking character. I cannot imagine the agricultural self-government being reduced merely to the function of a trade union, because the self-government, agricultural in the full meaning of the word, has a much richer essence in relation to the functions which it should realize and which are necessary owing to the structure and conditions of rural life.

[Different unidentified speaker] In past years, and especially during the seventies, the thesis was launched that we can feed ourselves. It was a thesis of a propagandistic character, but no effective actions were taken which could have brought closer the date of our self-sufficiency in feeding the people. Seeking raw material reserves of vegetable origin, one can now alter the structure of the production of food articles. The plans of the Ministry of Food Industry and Purchases for 1981 assume that it will be necessary to import more than 500,000 tons of grain for the production of about 215 million liters of pure alcohol. This is because there are not enough potatoes, which form the basic raw material for producing alcoholic products. This is a direction of action which is in contradiction with the actual needs of the people and the entire economy. One ought to think that it would be more profitable to lower the production of alcohol, and thus decrease considerably its not small consumption, in favor of an increased production of products made from grain which are in demand.

The Deputies' Club of the Democratic Party, on whose behalf I am speaking, expressed the conviction that the entire small-scale industry must be engaged to a higher degree than in the past in developing food production and in attaining progress in agriculture.

In these socioeconomic spheres there lies great potential, the exploitation of which will promote the development and modernization of the agricultural-foodstuffs sphere and will raise the social and everyday life conditions of rural inhabitants to a higher level.

I cannot remove responsibility from the leaders of ministries responsible for this economy and for the existing state of affairs. Citizen ministers: It is sad that this has to be said--I do not have any personal complaints toward you--but it's just hard luck. You are ministers, and in your capacity as ministers you are responsible for everything that is going on in the sphere of your (?responsibility). [applause]

I cannot be satisfied with the statement that we will try to stock up with piglets (?in) the second and third or even the first and second quarters of next year. I shall finally appeal to all people of good will, to 7 million individual farmers, to people responsible for managing state farms and agricultural cooperatives. Let us save the piglets of the final quarter of this year. The thing is that the public, a wise public--and even despite the fact that it sometimes goes to our heads that we Poles are a wise public--accents the fact that belts must be tightened. But the public will not approve this unless prospects of improvement are displayed before it.

We already accept today that we will not have an increase in piglet meat volume, as we were told on television yesterday. Not a single person of the public pardons us for this. But what's to be done? Where can we find these [words indistinct]? When a few years ago I was a deputy from Lodz I once asked there how the matter regarding containers allocated for pigsties was shaping up. It turned out that the practice of collecting waste--which here in Warsaw had begun to be done by the citizens on a fairly wide scale--was a novelty in Lodz. Let us protect piglets, let us protect calves, because this is a prospect which we can display to a hungry public right now. However, putting off this prospect for 2 or 3 years until we have an increase in meat supplies will not appease the (?public). I am not saying this simply as a professor of technology, but I have spoken a lot about this with peasants. We must create conditions for the most effective and the most profitable farming for those 6 million individual farms, some of which are even without draught animals of their own. Yet I do not wish to enter into details of technical matters because I shall come back to them during the debate at the committee stage, when it will be possible to discuss these matters in greater detail.

However, I am very upset and I am doing this, Mr Premier, with a heavy heart, when I address to you the request that, regarding the point which has been submitted today pertaining to changing the composition of the Council of Ministers, you should cover both these departments by the proposed changes--that is, those of agriculture and of deliveries and purchases for the foodstuffs industry. [loud applause] Of course, I think that provisionally and for the time being these departments could be directed by first deputies or other undersecretaries of state whom you will select for this purpose.

[Unidentified speaker] We must at last achieve a system within which the farmer should be able to devote his time to effective work on his farm. He should not have to waste his time lining up at procurement centers, delivery centers, banks and other offices. The farmer must be assured that the produce which he supplies with so much hard work should be appraised in an honest manner. At present this appraisal is not satisfactory and this is the source of a considerable disincentive in developing agriculture. It is also important to ensure stability in agricultural policy because if a young farmer in the countryside is to decide to take over a farm and devote his life to it, he must be convinced that he has good prospects in this profession as regards the stability of his place of work and profitability of its output, and also that he can count on the authorities' support. The farmer has become a beggar when it comes to a supply of production means. We have been able to afford to import cereals, export coal, produce motor cycles, mopeds and color television sets and yet we could not afford to produce good-quality, easy-to-use agricultural implements.

We will not solve our food problems by constant increases in imports. We must seek to find our food within the country and we have such potential. They can be tapped by additional investments in agriculture. Agriculture experiences good years and bad years as far as harvests are concerned. Therefore, it is necessary to invest in the construction of processing facilities which will make it possible to create stocks of foodstuffs in the years of good yields. If, for instance, we had dried the excess stock of last year's potatoes we could have exchanged them this year for the supply of the current potato crop from the farmers, and thus the difficulty in ensuring supplies for the market would not have arisen.

The market is affected by the shortage of sugar, which would be attenuated if we had modern sugar refineries in the right locations. The Zamosc Voivodship could supply about 25,000 tons more sugar even if the duration of the sugar-processing seasons were reduced from 145 days to 90 days. This could be achieved if an improved plant--that has been promised for more than 5 years--were received. A similar situation is apparent in the dairy industry. It amounts already--in the summer, I stress--to 400,000 liters of milk per 24 hours. This amount has to be carted away from the voivodship and processed into low-yielding casein. The construction of a new plant or of a number of small ones with a capacity of at least 4,000 liters of milk per 24 hours would pay for additional market deliveries of butter, milk for consumption and a range of milk products. We are also lacking entirely in grain processing, although we buy, in good years, up to 150,000 tons of grain.

[Unidentified speaker] We are used to saying colloquially, farmers. This is correct. However, this concept encompases also the woman farmer and I should like to ask the esteemed house for a few moments of attention on the situation of the woman farmer.

In our agriculture more than 58 percent of those employed are women. In this respect it occupies the third place in the country after the health service and education. The feminization of this vocation is most tangible in individual farms and in particular in small holdings. In rural families there are no such wives about whom one could write in accordance with the accepted formula as being merely a housewife. They are themselves vocationally active and often carry out more than one trade. Their work can be compared to the work of a weaver serving a number of machines. The capricious summer of this year and a really dreadful autumn have caused the women--dirty with mud--to look after vegetables and the garden, pick the cereals by hand, walk behind the plow, harvest the potatoes and beetroots by hand, and, coming back home, she has no washing soap or powder to get her clothes and herself relatively clean. Washing powders used to appear in the town only infrequently. But a country woman could never get to town in time to be able to buy them.

Anyway, in their opinion the trips to town for this kind of supply should never take place. Why did we build pavilions for the retail sale of these articles in the countryside? What good are these pavilions if the chemical department of the household section is always empty and the entire so-called small mechanization and services connected with it leave such a great deal to be desired? This role of serving women must be played by rural trade. Let us help her if we are waiting for potatoes, vegetables, fruit, poultry, milk, and we are entitled to claim ever larger quantities of these products. The increase of their volume depends on the conditions in which they are being produced. This dependence cannot be altered, and in today's debate we should be able to see this problem too in the overall implementation of our agricultural policy and of feeding the nation.

Is there today the need for the creation of every-day heroism? There is only one answer: Yes, there is, and such heroism is also being displayed by rural women in their hard work carried out from dawn to dusk in the fields, in the yard and at home, work from which we all benefit but which not all of us show proper respect. The lack of this respect can be noticed in the office when there is something to be done for a woman, in commerce when she is being served as a customer, and in everyday contact with her.

It is time that in this present renewal there should be new attitudes toward rural women, so that the word "woman" means the same thing to everybody, regardless of where she works. Since they all take an active part in the life of our society, they actively multiply our joint achievements, and they serve our country well.

[Unidentified speaker] We must all make an effort to raise the status of the farmer in the eyes of the nation. A reality which must also be appreciated for the maintenance of social order is our land, the land of our fathers. Quite often we are disturbed by the easygoing ways, the ease with which decisions are made about its future. Yet all our national riches are linked to the land, which must be given its due esteem because it is invaluable, not only to us, but also to the coming generations of Poles.

The land must always be handed over to the most suitable people so that it is used in the best way and gives the best yields.

Wasted land causes irreplaceable losses, both economic as well as moral-political.

The primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, in his second Saint John sermon given on 6 January 1980 said, inter alia: I have heard recently of farms being destroyed in Pludy, farms which had been built by people through great efforts, from their savings, penny by penny, so that in their old age they would have their own place to live.

They were destroyed, because the planners, not knowing the locality, decided to build steel and concrete skyscrapers there. The land of our fathers must be appreciated and held in esteem; it should be served properly. This cannot be done without love for this land.

Mr Speaker, may it please the House: Taking into consideration the moral and social guidelines of the church, many deputies of the Christian Social Association, on behalf of whom I have the honor to speak, are in favor of the earliest possible regulation and normalization of the present agricultural policy, which plays such an important role in government actions. Nonetheless, we remain critical of the proposals put forward today by the government.

[Unidentified speaker] The battle for food must be waged not only in agriculture but also in all other branches of the national economy, mianly in industry. I would like to request the industry which produces tractors not to stop, but to extend to the maximum the production of the Polish tractor Ursus-1330, tested here, for which there is enormous demand, especially on the medium-size farms.

A second factor in intensifying agricultural production--perhaps not influencing production as much as the first factor, but which often is a burden for the peasant--is the methods of management and service to agriculture. They all affect the peasant when he obtains supplies, sells his goods or is involved in investment projects. It looks not infrequently like the popular saying: a lot of bad things against just one person. I agree with Deputy Wojtecki that the performance of agriculture service must be changed. The agricultural service has at present no incluence on the kind of fertilizer or chemicals used, plants chosen for cultivation, cattle breeds stocked or the amount of fodder stockpiled in the villages. It has no influence on the quality of these, either. It cannot guarantee to the peasant the date of supply, the quantity or the quality of the means of production. The service has been left to compile agricultural censuses, to issue tickets for feed and coal, to collect [words indistinct] for the liming of fields and the spraying of weedkiller, to make all kinds of reports and to compile data.

The staff of the parish agricultural service is also used to help other industrial services, which means [words indistinct]

There arises the question: Why have so many personnel in agricultural services? For example, in the parish where I live, which embraces 15 small villages with 1,306 farms, there are 12 employees of the parish agricultural service and of the parish center for agricultural progress, and also 3 people holding other jobs.

This costs the parrish over Z700,000 per annum, although there is no benefit either in terms of production or of cost.

Like you, I, too, (?cannot) reply to the question I have just asked myself.

There are tears in my eyes when I recall how 20 years ago I worked in those same villages as an agricultural expert. I was there on my own and I coped with all the problems.

Citizen deputies: In September, we found that owing to the many mistakes and distortions in the management of the national economy, the nation lost its trust in authority. We said that we cannot follow the same road and that the trust lost can be regained only through wide, sensible and consistent decisions in agriculture.

How those correct ideas are being introduced can be demonstrated by an example from this autumn. We all knew that the potato crop was very small. With the full extent of outlays, that means much higher production costs for one [word indistinct]. At the same time, the purchasing sector started a price merry-go-round starting from Z240 for 1 quintal, and gradually reaching Z600 for 1 quintal as of 15 November, when the chances for purchasing are small.

An honest farmer and good citzen a long time ago delivered his potatoes to the cooperative and sold them for Z400, while the lazy farmer waited for the price to rise by Z200. If he managed to sell his potatoes directly to a work enterprise, he got Z400 or even more. Which one won? Not the honest one.

I dare say that the reasonable price of Z400 to Z500 from the beginning of the purchasing season would allow us to fulfill the planned tasks, if not completely, then at least much better than we do now. Those were the proposals made by farmers. At the beginning of November a decision was made that once a farmer has sold a certain quantity of potatoes, he has the right to purchase a tractor, automatic washing machine, color television set and other attractive goods. However, the decision is not retroactive and doesn't include full purchasing season. Thus, the honest farmer, who sold his potatoes immediately after harvesting in September or October and has been waiting for years for the allocation of a tractor and who has made full payment as a deposit, will be told that for the potatoes which he sold earlier, there is no tractor allocation.

Since tractors allocated for the delivery of potatoes will be delivered in 1981, the chances of purchasing one against a full deposit have been diminished. Next year the farmer who delayed the delivery of his potatoes will be driving a new tractor, and the honest farmer, who will be walking by the side of the road, will be bitter and will bear a grudge against people's authority for such treatment; his trust in authority will not increase.

I agree with Deputy Prof Bukowski that the speeches of Ministers Klonica and Zaleski do not contain a full program for relief from the food impasse and do not fully satisfy farmers' expectations. Citizen deputies, let us not expect miracles. Let us not expect that the minister who took office 4 weeks ago will be able to present solutions for difficult problems which we have been unable to solve for years.

[Unidentified speaker] Modernization means optimal efficiency of land and the use of production means and labor efficiency. Thus, all sectors of agricultural Poland should be judged on these basic criteria and the entire agricultural policy must be subordinated to this objective. On dealing with concrete facts we must say first of all: The individual family farm must become the permanent type of agricultural unit in the socialist system. Despite the fact that much is being said and written about it, the fact remains that the feeling of lack of stability in this type of farm is being deepened.

For example, the bill on pensions for farmers and on other benefits doesn't contribute to the stability but clearly mentions creating conditions for further developing socialized agriculture. This attitude creates reservations because it is obvious that creating conditions for the further development of socialized agriculture must be done at the expense of the peasant economy. This is why, when we are concerned with establishing a feeling of stability in individual farming among peasants, the team demands its deletion from the law and its replacement with a paragraph reading: that the system of pensions for peasants is creating conditions for improving the structure of individual farms and for modernizing husbandry in the peasant sector.

Second, [5-second break in transmission] cannot be managed with an administrative system. The experiences of many years have shown that administrative planning by directive is giving unsatisfactory results as a whole, in connection with which there is the urgent need to base planning on economic policy, chiefly on prices and other economic incentives. This concerns all sectors of agriculture, including state farms. We must not forget that the laws in the sphere of production economics in industry are not identical to those in agriculture. The failure to take this into consideration led in 1976 to agricultural combines being created after the example of large economic organizations in industry, which obviously has caused immense losses.

The information presented by the minister of agriculture about the simultaneous price increases for agricultural articles and feeds, during the current inflationary pressure, will have in our view a limited effect on the activation of production.

Here I agree wholly with the argument of Deputy Cebula. It is true that we have a sufficiently developed production potential and yet we have not managed to exploit sufficiently this potential; the potential of food production. In a correctly functioning society a citizen, the ministries, and institutions should take care not just of their own interests, but of the whole people, just as organically each cell has a certain autonomy for itself but is also a part of the organism and respects its interests. Such a method of activity, arising from the ranks, increased in society the participation of individuals in the social life of the people.

It is not true that only unfavorable climatic conditions have caused a reduction of yields during the last few years. In several European countries there were similar climatic conditions, but the yield reduction was smaller--instead of 60 they gathered 50 quintals from each hectare. For instance, as a result of the lack of chemicals to combat rust this year, which attacked the wheat crops, we lost up to 20 quintals of grain per hectare this year in most regions of the country.

Furthermore, if drainage work had been realized consistently and the conservation of existing systems had not been neglected, this year's acute losses resulting from floods would have been much lower. In this sphere, too, justification will be found, but there is no time for justifications, even in the most objective terms. It is high time to find a way out of these (?problems).

May it please the house: If we are unable to make decisions quickly and systematically realize the program for increased supplies of production means to agriculture, then certainly this problem will be solved by a different composition of parliament and by other leaderships of the ministries mentioned. The later this happens, the more social losses will become incalculable. I repeat: incalculable.

[Different unidentified speaker] If we deem correct the raising of prices for agricultural products above the present level of purchasing prices, we must also agree that the purchasing prices must be transferred to the retail food prices, liquidating the past cushioning of budgetary contributions.

This applies to a problem over which our economy and our policy have stumbled three times over the past 10 years. Despite this we must return to this problem and present it in rational categories. The increase of retail prices for food to a level somewhat exceeding--by the margin of profits--the purchasing prices will no doubt bring about increased costs of living in households. In order to balance this increased cost of living and to meet the increased food prices it would be necessary to transfer budget allocations to the pay and pensions fund, distributing these Z200 billion from the budget among the 16 million people in the socialized economy, pensioners, disabled persons and their families.

What does such an operation mean from the point of view of the economy? It means that the full cost of feeding workers,and their families will be met by the wages and social benefits fund, that is by the cost of production of [word indistinct] in the sectors of the economy outside agriculture, mainly industry. This must bring about an increase in wages, an increase in costs per person in our economy. This would improve the conditions for the application of cost accountancy throughout the economy.

This will make it possible to reduce the turnover tax. This will improve the [word indistinct] relations between prices. In short the national bookkeeping will reflect faithfully real economic processes. We will come nearer to the production costs law. We will be guided by the market equilibrium.

Next the transfer of these agricultural production costs to wages will bring consumers and households into a realistic account of production costs laid out by the national economy. What is expensive in production will become expensive for the consumer too. Incidentally this will also be the end of such nonsense as farmers buying food in towns where it is cheaper than the raw materials which are used for their production.

Finally, thanks to this operation, a mechanism will be created which will [words indistinct]. Should the costs of agricultural production increase they will be followed by an increase of the procurement prices and the retail prices for food. This will reflect on the cost of living which owing to the mechanism of the indexation of pay and benefits will cause an increase in pay and pensions. This in turn will increase the [word indistinct] sectors of the economy outside agriculture.

As can be seen this mechnaism will have a number of gears which will bring about closer bonds in the economy. We will begin to be guided by cost accountancy and we will have more effective and more intensive husbandry. It could be said that all these beautiful plans are being drawn up without the master. How will the consumers react to this, that is, the 16 million employees and pensioners? We remember that on three occasions in similar tests in the past they reacted angrily and these experiences cannot be treated lightheartedly. But we must realize that at present such an operation could be supported by [word indistinct] which did not exist before. The [word indistinct] operation to which we refer here can be negotiated with the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity. The talks must be patient and guided by the mutual good of the whole nation. They can deal with the size of the compensation, share out the compensation among the population, set the date for the pay increase, the timetables for a gradual pay increase, the introduction of additional security for the market equilibrium, the streamlining of commerce, the surmounting of psychological or social resistance and so on.

Can such negotiations be fruitful? We must realize they will not be easy for Solidarity. That is why on the part of the government there can be no compassion for or questioning of the authority of this new organization. On the contrary, the greater the authority will be, the greater the chances for the proposed great (?prices) operation. And a third operation is still facing us, an employment one, connected with the transition of our country from an industrial and agricultural economy to an economy in which services of all types will be playing a role of increasing importance, services creating conditions not only of economic affluence but also of the total spiritual development of all Poles, inhabitants of a common home, which is our fatherland.

STATE COUNCIL APPOINTS SUPREME CONTROL CHAMBER OFFICIALS

AU202110 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Posish 14 Nov 80 p 1

[PAP report: "New Authorities of the Supreme Chamber of Control--State Council's Session--Ratification of International Accords"]

[Excerpts] The State Council held a session in the Belweder Palace on 13 November.

The State Council appointed Tadeusz Bejm, Roman Mistewicz, Wladyslaw Pilatowski and Aleksander Schmidt as deputy chairmen of the Supreme Chamber of Control.

As members of the chamber's college it appointed: Jerzy Bukowski, Sejm deputy, honorary chairman of the chief technical organization, professor emeritus of the Warsaw Polytechnical School and member of no party; Aleksander Burski, worker and TU activist, former deputy chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, PZPR member, Zygmunt Gajewski, smelter, brigade leader in the Warszawa metallurgical combine, member of the PZPR Central Committee; Jan Glowczyk, chief editor of ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE and PZPR member; Kazimierz Kakol, professor of Warsaw University, politician and publicist, PZPR member, Alfons Klafkowski, Sejm deputy, professor of Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, and member of no party; Tadeusz Palarczyk, politician and first secretary of the PZPR organization in the Supreme Chanber of Control; Antoni Rajkiewicz, professor of Warsaw University and PZPR member; Boleslaw Szlazak, democratic party activist and former deputy chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control; Stanislawa Swiderska, spinner in Lodz, holder of the Order of the Builders of People's Poland, PZPR member; and Czeslaw Wojtera, individual farmer, ZSL activist and former Sejm deputy.

Antoni Konaszyc, doctor of economic sciences, party and state activist, employee of the Supreme Chamber of Control for many years, PZPR member, was appointed secretary to the college of the Supreme Chamber of Control.

In addition the State Council granted Polish citizenship to 40 persons.

First Meeting

LD182200, Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] The first meeting of the Collegium of the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK] which was set up by the State Council on 14 November, was held in Warsaw today. The meeting was chaired by NIK Chairman Mieczyslaw Moczar, who spoke to the newly appointed members of the Collegium about current problems of the NIK.

He stressed that the Supreme Chamber of Control has systematically produced objective and factual reports concerning the implementation of socioeconomic tasks. However, these reports were not always used in accordance with current needs. Directors of individual NIK teams reported on results of recently conducted and current inspections. These concern preparing the power industry for fall and winter peak periods, the current situation in agriculture, the development of production and supply of machinery and installations for agriculture, and the management of machinery by users.

The inspection carried out on the Committee for Radio and Televsion was also reported. The need for particular attention to matters concerning personal responsibility for the creation of negative signs was stressed, and the need for severe punishment of officials.

At today's meeting the draft statute of NIK and the preliminary bill of the State Council on the performance of control functions by the NIK were examined and approved.

JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION CHIEF VIEWS MEDIA TASKS

LD201345, Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 18 Nov 80 p 8

[Stein Savik interview with Association of Polish Journalists Chairman Stefan Bratkowski: "The Press Must Win Confidence"]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 November--"The press must serve society as a whole, not individuals or the power structure. Otherwise it fails in its task. This is what happened in the seventies. This is why foreign radio stations had a monopoly on information in this country. The Poles did not even believe the bad news in their own press."

Stefan Bratkowski, who said this, was elected the new chairman of the Association of Polish Journalists a couple of weeks ago in one of the many changes that followed the breakthrough of Lech Walesa's independent trade union movement. At the association's extraordinary congress, at which press methods from the Gierek period were subjected to sharp and detailed criticism, it was asserted that the process of democratization in Poland is an incontrovertible fact. "Our program is in line with the Gdansk agreement," the new chairman said. "The August agreement between the government and the strikers in Gdansk means that the Polish mass media must represent the different opinions and viewpoints in society and that the new press law--which is now being discussed--must limit censorship according to clear guidelines."

Bratkowski, 46, a small man with smiling brown eyes, is a symbol of the new line. He was put out of work in 1973, when a special supplement to the newspaper ZYCIE WARSAWY was closed and the editorial team--as he expresses it himself--"driven apart." Bratkowski has been a journalist for 26 years and a communist party member for as long. From the very beginning he placed himself in the liberal wing.

When the hope of political liberalization was kindled for the first time after Wladyslaw Gomulka's takeover in 1956, he was working on the outspoken student newspaper PO PROSTU, which was later banned.

Of crucial importance for Bratkowski's career, for good or evil, was his interest in modern management methods in the economy, or more accurately the use of computer technology to produce prognoses. For 3 years after 1970 the trained lawyer led a team which worked with computer analyses and it was this material which was used in the special supplement to the Warsaw newspaper.

"Our prognoses must have been correct," he said smiling, "for we predicted that we would be driven from our jobs."

"We were the first in Eastern Europe to work out alternative prognoses of economic trends," Bratkowski told me. "We made them for the period up to 1981, but the explosion came earlier." With this he refers to Lech Walesa's workers' revolution.

But more importantly the events of this summer were predicted in a 1979 document which caused a great deal of interests abroad--and in Poland too, where it circulated only in "underground editions." The document was put together by the discussion group of DIP, [Experience and Future] formed in 1978, which included intellectuals from various specialized fields. Bratkowski was one of those who took the initiative for the group. To begin with the group--in which 30 percent of the participants were party members--had the party's tacit consent.

However, this was not the case when DIP presented its "Report on the State of the Republic," a resume of its members' view of conditions in Poland. It described openly the crisis of confidence between leadership and people, and predicted an explosion of discontent if things were not changed. But now the prediction has been fulfilled, and Stefan Bratkowski is now chairman of the Association of Polish Journalists with its 6,000 members. He said that the most important thing is to give the Polish mass media some credibility; otherwise all efforts will be pointless.

[Question] But will this not mean running into problems?

[Answer] Yes, many. Attitudes that have become habit must be changed among the journalists and in the power apparatus. As the situation was in the past, contacts between the people and the power apparatus were blocked. So now we are also doing the power apparatus a service.

[Question] What will happen to censorship?

[Answer] Work on the new press law is in progress at the moment, and we are taking part as advisers, assisted by the best lawyers. We want censorship to be restricted and regulated.

[Question] But not abolished?

[Answer] No, there are considerations of state interests which must be respected. There are three main considerations, and they are well known. (They concern the protection of military secrets, including those which affect the Warsaw Pact; in addition the state's security and international interests must be safeguarded, and industrial secrets must not be divulged). In addition the press must not encourage illegal actions, print war or racial propaganda or encourage other forms of discrimination.

[Question] How will censorship work in practice?

[Answer] We are trying to abolish it completely for scientific literature. As far as other publications are concerned the above-mentioned considerations of state will be clearly specified in the law. In other words censorship will have to refer to definite regulations, it will not have a free hand. [paragraph continues]

It will be possible to appeal against censorship decisions. That is not the case today. In actual fact censorship up to the present has been illegal, since the author did not know who was correcting him. Often the publisher was told to say that it was he who was making the changes. This was a great problem for us; we did not know how to defend ourselves. Censorship restrictions will in practice be a great step forward, for there is really no one who wants to damage the three state considerations.

[Question] What new publications will appear now? For example, will publications that until now have been published unofficially, so-called samizdat, be permitted?

[Answer] I cannot say for certain what publications will appear, but as long as a publication does not violate the above-mentioned state considerations, there should be nothing to prevent its publication. We can probably expect smaller newspaper publishing ventures to come into existence, with circulations of up to 10,000. So I think that there will be competition on the market. I also believe that the Solidarity trade union has its weekly paper ready for printing; I have been asked to write for it.

[Question] Is it likely that you would criticize the party leader or the prime minister?

[Answer] I have already criticized the new prime minister--about the composition of the commission that is to discuss economic reforms. I also criticized the previous prime minister, but I did that only once.

[Question] Do you believe the present changes will last? It has happened before that the press has been given a free hand.

[Answer] I believe the situation in Poland has changed in a fundamental way. Today it is not only the leadership that has been replaced. Today it is the workers who are demanding changes. When they learn to exercise the power they actually have, their control will play a decisive role.

[Question] An article submitted to and published in TRYBUNA LUDU stated critically that if the present trend continues, Solidarity will become the party of workers and the Communist Party will represent the employers.

[Answer] That was precisely the problem in my party--that it was in reality the employers' party.

The question now is how the party is to change so all its members have an equal voice. But there is every reason to be optimistic--2 million party members also belong to Solidarity. (The Communist Party has a total membership of 3.3 million.)

[Question] You belong to the party's reform wing. What are the chances of changes given the party's present structure?

[Answer] This structure is as inflexible as others. It is not only a question of persons. The problem is to break through old habits. I think it will be a long process which will have to be solved through discussion. Conflicts cannot be ruled out. But it is possible that areas of conflict will become areas of negotiation. The problem is that it is impossible to draw any dividing lines. One and the same person in the party can be progressive on one question and conservative on another. Personal disagreements also play an important role; no one wants to agree with someone he does not like.

[Question] You have made prognoses in the past. What is your prediction for Poland in 1981?

[Answer] I have always been a cautious optimist. I do not know if you have seen the film about the "12 Angry Men". Only one of them had doubts and he managed to persuade the others. Today we are in a better position--there are 2 million of us inside the party.

ARMY PAPER ATTACKS CONFEDERATION OF INDEPENDENT POLAND

AU201925 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 15-16 Nov 80 p 2

[Stefan Zielicz commentary: "Instigators"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE VERDICT PASSED BY THE SUPREME COURT OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC ON THE REGISTRATION OF THE INDEPENDENT, SELF-GOVERNING TRADE UNION SOLIDARITY HAS BEEN RECEIVED, AS IS KNOWN, BY THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF OUR SOCIETY WITH A FEELING OF SATISFACTION AND WITH THE HOPE THAT THE WISE SETTLEMENT OF THE CONTROVERSIAL PROBLEM WILL HELP CONSOLIDATE THE ENTIRE NATION'S EFFORTS TO LIFE THE COUNTRY FROM THE PRESENT EXTREMELY DIFFICULT SITUATION.

"IT IS CLEAR TO EVERYONE," THE PZPR Central Committee's organ commented on the event, "THAT IT WAS THE COMMONSENSE, UNDERSTANDING AND GOOD WILL OF BOTH SIDES, OF THE AUTHORITIES AND SOLIDARITY, THAT MADE THAT SETTLEMENT POSSIBLE. THOSE WERE THE FEATURES THAT WERE AND CONTINUE TO BE A BASIS FOR THE AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED TOWARD THE END OF AUGUST AND CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENTED AT PRESENT...."

Sincere friends of our people in other countries undoubtedly share this posture. However, it does not suit everybody. Commentaries in some West German dailies display almost disappointment that the "trial of strength" among the Poles, forecast by them, had not taken place, that the spectacle for which they already sharpened thier pens had to be cancelled "AT THE LAST MINUTE" as a result of the verdict passed by the Polish Supreme Court, and that the readers could now ask them why did they make so much ballyhoo about Polish internal affairs while the Poles were able to settle the issues by themselves.

While admitting that the question "WHAT WAS THAT BALLYHOO ABOUT?" could really be asked, the Frankfurter ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG is trying to convince its readers that the Supreme Court verdict was allegedly a perfidious trick used by the "WARSAW PARTY LEADERSHIP" who allegedly intended to oppose a "GENERAL WINTER" on the independent trade unions. The Frankfurter ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG's commentator evidently remembered that the Hitlerite press in its time invented that symbol--weather conditions--attributing to it all the defeats suffered by the Wehrmacht on the Eastern front. The West German columnist is now attributing the Machiavelian intention to use the difficult winter conditions against the new trade unions to...the PZPR leadership. To be sure there is no way to understand why the winter should endanger precisely them, even if it is known that cold usually adds to the preoccupations of the organs of power; but the commentator does not bother about logic. Any rubbish is good enough for him just to present the Polish leadership in the worst light possible. For this reason he writes:

"...When it is cold, very cold, the party leadership will be able to eliminate the phantom of the independent trade unions at ease and effortlessly..."

We will not inquire why the West German journalist is reluctant to accept that the rise of the country from the difficult situation, the combined efforts of the entire nation for the supreme goals are in the consciousness of the Polish public, simply a patriotic duty to the homeland. That duty is certainly being felt by the membership of the independent trade unions also, whose statutes unequivocally state that they shall act in line with the principles of socialism defined in the supplement.

Unfortunately, however, there are also some people among our country's citizens so intoxicated with anticommunist hysteria that they dislike the restoration of national unity, so much blinded by hatred that the voice of patriotic duty does not appeal to them, though their mouths are full of pseudopatriotic phrases. We mean those who are organized in the so-called Confederation of Independent Poland [KPN] who are particularly the enemies of socialism. The readers of ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI have had repeated opportunities to read about that group in our paper.

The very next day after the Supreme Court verdict, on 11 November this year, the instigators from the Confederation of Independent Poland, under the pretext of celebrating the anniversary of the proclamation of independence, staged a comedy in Lublin hitting at cordial relations that link the Polish People's Republic with our Soviet allies.

Our readers do not need to be told that whoever tries to undermine or weaken the Polish-Soviet alliance hits at the foundations of Polish security, and thus at our state's integrity and sovereignty. We, the army, are directly responsible for those supreme values of the entire nation. We must not permit those values to be jeopardized by nationalistic fanaticism or the extreme thoughtlessness and stupidity of an instigator from the Confederation of Independent Poland. We cannot fail to hear anti-Soviet slogans shouted by him, or to pretend not to hear them.

It is known that all groups hostile to socialism in Poland pinned great hopes on the emergence of the new trade unions movement, trying to use it for their own political ends. Those groups, and particularly the Confederation of Independent Poland, dislike very much the supplement to the statutes of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union SOLIDARITY and particularly the second paragraph of the Gdansk agreement stating that the new trade union recognizes the communal ownership of production means, the leading role of the party in the state and the inviolability of our international alliances. It is easy to forecast that anticommunist fanatics will, despite everything, seek to infiltrate the trade unions movement, or at least use the events organized by the movement to spread their slogans that are harmful from the point of view of national interests. However, one should hope that true trade unionists will be able to effectively oppose those attempts.

Our own instigators may be even more dangerous and even more harmful to the most vital interests of our people than those others from some West German periodicals.

CZESTOCHOWA PARTY FIRST SECRETARY RESIGNS

LD201630 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] A session of the Czestochowa Voivodship People's Council took place today. It dealt with services for citizens and adapting working hours in offices, institutions, commercial outlets and public utility bodies to the needs of the population.

During the session, First Secretary of the party voivodship committee Josef Grygiel resigned from the post of chairman of the voivodship people's council.

In a secret vote, Zdzislaw Soluch was elected chairman of the council. Soluch is a party activist of long standing in the Czestochowa region. At present he is a pensioner.

SZCZECIN PEOPLE'S COUNCIL ELECTS NEW CHAIRMAN

LD211004 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The 18th session of the Szczecin town People's Council was held today. Tadeusz Waruszkiewicz, secretary of the voivodship party committee, resigned from his post of chairman of the people's council. He stated that the process of renovation in the country makes it impossible for him to link his functions in the party apparatus with the duties of the chairman. In secret elections, the councillors elected Adam Karas of the democratic party to this post, from a field of three candidates.

A decision was taken to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages on paydays.

ELBLAG VOIVODSHIP COUNCIL HOLDS MEETING

LD211136 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] The fourth ordinary session of the voivodship people's council was held today in Elblag. It assessed the work of town and parish people's councils and informed those present about the implementation of the decisions of the people's council in dealing with the affairs of citizens and about social and welfare work of the enterprises in Elblag voivodship.

COAL STOCKS REPORTED LOW AT POWER STATIONS

LD211356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Preparations for the most difficult months of the winter continue to be made in power and district power and heating stations. The most important thing at the moment for the smooth operation of power stations is the restocking of coal reserves at the stations where by the end of the year there should be at least 2.6 million tons of coal. The peak coal consumption at the power stations is estimated at about 220,000 tons per day whereas as practices proves, it is possible to deliver and unload only 190,000 tons.

Reports from the regions suggest that in some power and district power and heating stations coal stocks are below planned targets. Warsaw's largest district power and heating station, Siekierki, which supplies heat to more than half of the capital's apartments, so far has only half of the planned quantity in stock. This is only enough for 2 weeks with the station working at full capacity. The worst situation has been reported by the Powisle power station where only 6,000 tons of coal has been stored and where about 20,000 tons are needed. For a week now trucks have been unloading but the quality of the coal is not satisfactory.

Power stations in the southern region are also experiencing difficulties with coal stocks and this applies to, among others, the Jaworzno-3, Rybnik and Dolna Odra. A better situation obtains in Gdansk where stocks are enough to meet a month's needs.

WARSAW SOLIDARITY OFFICE SEARCHED BY POLICE

LD202300 Hamburg DPA in German 2239 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Nov (DPA)--The office of the new Polish trade union Solidarity, in Warsaw, was searched by police on Thursday afternoon. A spokesman for the trade union said tonight that the search lasted for about 2 hours.

It had been carried out by plainclothes officers who were very polite, explaining that they were looking for something not directly connected with trade union work. The spokesman, Janusz Onuszkiewicz, nevertheless expressed his surprise at the police action.

WARSAW COURT REGISTERS MORE TRADE UNIONS

Foreign Trade, Internal Affairs

LD202054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] The Warsaw Voivodship Court has registered two more trade unions. Legal status was granted to the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of Foreign Trade Workers and the Trade Union of Civilian Workers in the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

State Financial Workers

LD190517 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Nov (PAP)--The Warsaw Voivodship Court today registered the Independent and Self-Governing Union of Employees of the district board of the state incomes and financial control in the capital city of Warsaw. This is already the 30th newly set up trade union that has been legalized so far.

WARSAW RADIO TO START PROGRAM ON TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

LD201918 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] At 1800 on Saturday, the first program of Polish radio will start a weekly trade union magazine program. The objective of the program is to report on the changes taking place in the trade union movement.

In the next few programs, in addition to reviewing the events of the week, the problem of coexistence between the new and the industrial trade unions in factories; definition of factory programs of action; organization of new unions; elections; protection of fundamental rights, share of pay increases; and the creation of conditions conducive to good work, will be dealt with comprehensively. The authors of the program count on the assistance and cooperation of listeners.

JELENIA GORA OFFICIALS CRITICIZED BY UNION REPRESENTATIVES

LD211014 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Yesterday's meeting of political and administration authorities of Jelenia Gora Voivodship with representatives of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity attracted a record number of about 800 participants. Talks took place in an atmosphere of calm, honesty and mutual respect. Although from the Solidarity side the aim was to settle accounts, criticism was not spared as regards representatives of the voivodship and town authorities, especially as far as socioeconomic policy, the methods of management, investment program and decisions on staff are concerned. Those taking part in the debate cited many examples of improper distribution of the investiment funds and processing capacities to industry, building and the food industry. Striking examples of waste in agricultural circles and state farms were cited.

Representatives of the authorities, including the first secretary of the voivodship party committee promised that all the accusations will be investigated. In justified cases competent institutions will be informed and information about the results of disciplinary procedure will be presented at the next meeting on 1 December of this year.

JAGIELSKI RECEIVES LIBYAN OFFICIAL 20 NOVEMBER

LD211030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski received today Salim Huda al-Bukhari, secretary general of the People's Committee for Communications and Maritime Transport in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who is paying an official visit to Poland at the invitation of the Ministry of Transportation.

Also today a protocol was signed in Warsaw determining the directions for the further development of cooperation between Poland and Libya in the sphere of transportation.

BRIEFS

UNPICKED FRUITS, VEGETABLES--According to the estimates of the central administration of horticulture there are still in the field 26,000 tons of cabbage, 12,000 tons of carrots, 5,000 tons of parsley and 2,500 tons of beet. In the orchards there are still over 3,000 tons of unpicked apples, mostly on state farms. [Excerpt] [Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 13 Nov 80 LD]

SOVIET DEPUTY PREMIER TALYZIN MEETS WITH CEAUSESCU, NICULESCU

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU202047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1916 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Nov (AGERPRES)--On November 20, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Soviet Republic of Romania, received N.V. Talyzin, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, head of his country's delegation to the twelfth session of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technico-Scientific Cooperation, that took place in Bucharest.

During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the fruitful development of the Romanian-Soviet economic and technico-scientific cooperation, of commercial exchanges and highlighted was the decisive role of the meetings and talks between the two countries' party and state leaders in deepening and expanding that cooperation. The two sides expressed their determination to identify new ways and means of further intensifying the cooperation between Romania and the USSR, in keeping with the two countries' ever greater economic potentials which allow of raising cooperation onto a high level. It was considered that the intensification of the Romanian-Soviet economic cooperation served socialist and communist construction in Romania and in the USSR, the development of the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries, the general cause of peace and socialism.

The interview passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Meeting With Niculescu

AU202057 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Nov (AGERPRES)--Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister, Romania's permanent representative to the CEMA, met N.V. Talyzin, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers at the USSR, co-chairman of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technico-Scientific Cooperation, whose proceedings were held in Bucharest these days.

During the talk approached were questions regarding the further development of the Romanian-Soviet relations on multiple planes, the intensification of the economic and technico-scientific cooperation between the two countries within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ITALIAN BUSINESSMAN; AGREEMENT SIGNED

AU202055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1923 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Nov (AGERPRES)--On November 20, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Corrado Fiaccavento, president of the "EFIM" industrial group of Italy, who paid a visit to Romania.

Highlighted durirg the talk were the good results scored in the cooperation between Romania and Italian speciality bodies. The wish was expressed to work for developing the relations of economic cooperation between Romanian enterprises and firms members of the "EFIM" group, both bilaterally and on third markets, for intensifying the collaboration between the two countries' industries on mutually advantageous terms.

Cooperation Agreement

AU201636 Rome ANSA in English 1610 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Nov (ANSA)--A five-year agreement covering industrial, technical and commercial cooperation between Romania and Italy was signed here today by the Romanian deputy prime minister for foreign trade, Alexandru Margaritescu, for his country's state industry, and Corrado Fiaccavento, the chairman of Italy's state holding "IRI" subsidiary "EFIM".

Following the signing, the Romanian deputy prime minister and foreign trade minister, Cornel Burtica, spoke of the considerable potential for the expansion of cooperation between the two countries and mentioned areas of production and trade.

The future of these [word indistinct] was also discussed by the chairman of "EFIM", "IRI's" manufacturing industry sector.

Fiaccavento arrived in Bucharest on Tuesday accompanied by representatives from "EFIM" and other "IRI" subsidiaries. During his [word indistinct] in the Romanian capital, the head of the delegation has met with President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The specific areas discussed by the two sides for further cooperation included the transport sector, with reference to Italy's "Breda" industry, manufacturers of highspeed trains and railway carriages, and the aeronautics industry.

In connection with cooperation in the aeronautics sector, Burtica recalled that Romania is setting up a national industry with an English firm as the major partners.

Other areas touched on were food processing, cement manufacturing, water purification systems and ventures in the metallurgy sector for operations in other countries.

VISITING IMF DIRECTOR RUDING MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Meeting With Niculescu

AU201528 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Comrade Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, today received H. Ruding, executive director of the IMF, who is visiting our country. During the ensuing talk, they discussed matters pertaining to cooperation between Romania and the IMF, and exchanged views on the international monetary situation.

Meeting With Verdet

AU202049 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1926 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Nov (AGERPRES)--The Romanian Premier Ilie Verdet received on November 20 Herman Ruding, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, who is paying a visit to Romania.

During the talk conducted on the occasion appreciation was expressed of the positive collaboration between Romania and the International Monetary Fund. At the same time, opinions were exchanged on the further development of the relations of collaboration between Romania and the IMF and some international economic-financial questions were approached.

BURTICA MEETS WITH EGYPTIAN OIL MINISTER 20 NOV

AU201532 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today met with Ahmad 'izz ad-Din Hilal, deputy premier and minister of petroleum of the Arab Republic of Egypt. In the spirit of understandings concluded during meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Anwar as-Sadat, the two sides discussed matters pertaining to increasing the volume of trade exchange between Romania and Egypt, and to expanding and diversifying cooperation in fields of common interest.

ANDREI, THAI FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUE TALKS 20 NOV

AU202016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Nov (AGERPRES)--Talks were conducted in Bucharest on November 20 between Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and Arun Phanuphong, deputy minister of foreign affairs, member of the Cabinet of Thailand.

The joint wish was expressed to act for developing and diversifying Romanian-Thai collaboration and cooperation especially on an economic, technical, scientific and cultural plane, as well as in the international life.

The exchange of opinions on current international aspects highlighted the importance of all states' and governments' efforts for resuming the policy of detente, peace and understandings in the world, for settling interstate litigations by political means exclusively.

INTERNATIONAL METAL, ENGINEERING TRADE UNION SESSION HELD

AU192036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Nov (AGERPRES)--The 31st session of the Administration Committee of the Trade Unions International of Metal and Engineering Industries started its proceedings in Bucharest, on November 19. Attending were representatives of branch T.U. from 24 countries on all continents. Present was also Ibrahim Zakaria, secretary-general and interim of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The proceedings were opened by Reinhard Sommer, president of the Trade Unions International of Metal and Engineering Industries.

The participants were greeted by Aurel Duca, secretary of the GTUCR [General Union of Romanian Trade Unions] Central Council, who, in his address, highlighted the good relations existing between the trade unions in Romania and those present in that international meeting and expressed his hope that the metal workers all over the world would make an enhanced contribution to the promotion of peace, collaboration and understanding in the world.

Session Ends

AU202046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Nov (AGERPRES)--The proceedings of the 31st session of the Administration Board of the Trade Unions International of Metal and Engineering Industries concluded in Bucharest, on November 20.

For two days, the participants debated questions of branch T.U. activity and aspects of the process of strengthening the unity of action in the struggle for peace, security and understanding in the world. Adopted was the union's plan of action for 1981.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON PAST, FUTURE RELATIONS WITH U.S.

LD201510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Nov (TANJUG)--Answering a journalist's question on how he views the future of Yugoslav-American relations, which have been successfully developing under the Carter administration, and whether he expected these relations successfully to develop under the administration of U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan, the official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said:

"Your question contains a positive assessment of the development of relations between the SFRY and the United States during President Carter's administration. This is indisputable. It is not our custom during elections and changes of government in individual countries to make assessments and forecasts about the development of bilateral relations, but there is no reason why I should not comment on your question.

"We expect continued and successful development of relations with the new American Administration because this is in the interest of both countries and in the interest of better understanding in the world. Joint documents, meetings and exchanges of views between the heads of state of the two countries have created a very solid basis for this. It is known that comprehensive and equal cooperation in the field of bilateral relations has been intense for many years already regardless of changes in the American Administration."

DJURANOVIC, MARKOVIC RECEIVE POLISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD210850 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2217 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Nov (TANJUG)--The present moment in the economic development of Yugoslavia and Poland was the main subject of the talk today between Assembly of Yugoslavia President Dragoslav Markovic and a Polish Sejm delegation, headed by Sejm member and Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee Secretary Emil Wojtaszek.

Dragoslav Markovic informed the Polish parliamentarians about the chief direction of the Yugoslav economic stabilization policy and difficulties it encounters. Wojtaszek stressed that Poland's major task now is the promotion of agriculture. Poland this year had to import 10 million tons of wheat and other grains. Wojstaszek said that Poland is suspending work on more than 600 major capital projects as part of efforts to overcome economic difficulties.

Polish parliamentarians were today also received by Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic. During the ensuing talk, the mutual readiness was confirmed to continue developing traditionally good and close relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Poland at all levels.

During the meeting today with republican Assembly of Serbia President Dusan Ckrebic, Wojtaszek spoke about the current situation in Poland. The Sejm delegation head expressed the conviction that all open question in Poland can successfully be solved by political means and talks, which is the common orientation of the Polish people, party and government.

The Polish Sejm delegation today visited the "Beograd" agricultural kombinat where it was informed about the experience and activities of the largest Yugoslav food producer.

VRHOVEC RETURNS FROM BULGARIA VISIT 20 NOVEMBER

LD201824 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Nov (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today returned from an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

He was welcomed at Belgrade airport by Aleksandar Vojinovic, under secretary at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and several other officials from the Federal Secretariat.

Also present was Yordan Iliev, charge d'affaires at the Bulgarian Embassy in Belgrade.

VISITING BULGARIAN JOURNALISTS VISIT POLITIKA'S OFFICE

AU202202 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] A delegation of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists headed by First Deputy Chairman Stoyan Krustev, which is currently visiting our country, visited the POLITIKA offices yesterday. In a conversation with editors of our newspaper, the Bulgarian colleagues showed interest in many professional problems--ranging from the everyday technology of editing to the manner of newsprint supply and the printing of POLITIKA. Journalists from the neighboring country showed a particular interest in POLITIKA's supplement "The World Is One."

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED ON KRAIGHER TALKS IN PERU

AU201537 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Nov 80 p 8

[Text] Lima, 18 Nov (TANJUG)--In connection with the 4-day official visit to Peru by Sergej Kraigher, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and head of the Yugoslav state delegation, the following joint Yugoslav-Peruvian statement was issued in Lima:

At the invitation of architect Fernando Belaunde Terry, president of the Republic of Peru, Vice President of the SFRY Presidency Sergej Kraigher paid an official visit to Peru 12-16 November 1980.

During his stay in Peru, Sergej Kraigher, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, had talks with the president of the republic. Vice President Kraigher was proclaimed an honorary guest of Lima.

During the talks held by the vice president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of Peru, President Belaunde's meeting with President Tito was evoked and tribute was paid to his memory.

Numerous questions pertaining to bilateral relations and multilateral cooperation were discussed. The talks passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. These matters were discussed more thoroughly during meetings between the ministers and other Yugoslav and Peruvian personalities.

The Yugoslav side was informed of the political, economic and social development of Peru following the general election and the formation of the constitutional government, and also of the application of freedoms and human rights in that country. The Yugoslav side heard this report with interest and expressed its readiness to promote the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Sergej Kraigher, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and President Belaunde agreed that Yugoslav-Peruvian relations were developing successfully and had come to the forefront in political and economic areas. It was agreed that new steps should be taken to strengthen links in other areas of cooperation such as scientific-technical and cultural cooperation.

The two sides took note of the joint statement by the economic delegations of Yugoslavia and Peru published in Lima on 22 October this year which refers to economic and trade matters of interest to the two countries, and confirmed their readiness to implement its decisions as soon as possible.

During an exchange of views on various aspects of the international situation the two sides noted that the policy of force, threat to sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the countries, and interference and overt or covert intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, and other forms of violation of the principles of the UN Charter and of international law, were still being resorted to.

The two sides agreed the failure to eliminate various focal points of tension and crises, to which new focal points have recently been added. posed a serious threat to equal and peaceful international relations. The continuation and acceleration of the arms race, particularly the nuclear one, intensified mistrust, threatened detente and peace in the world and obsorbed enormous material resources which could be used for economic and social development of all the peoples.

In this connection they agreed that the aforementioned problems can be resolved only with strict respect for the UN Charter and authentic principles of the policy of nonalignment. They stressed the obligation of all countries involved in international relations to adhere to international agreements and to fulfill them consistently.

They expressed their concern over the development of the situation in Central America and in the Caribbean area and agreed that full economic, political and social development in the region should be attained without outside interference, and that conflicts between countries in the region must be resolved by peaceful means. In this context the Peruvian side stressed the importance of the Lima peace treaty which ended the conflict between Honduras and El Salvador, as a result of mediation by a prominent Peruvian personality and was proof of the possibility that conflicts can be resolved by peaceful means.

The two sides agreed that the efforts which nonaligned countries were making to establish and develop a new international economic system, to fulfill the expectations of the overwhelming majority of mankind, had not borne fruit because of the lack of readiness of developed countries to accept urgent and necessary measures which would enable changes to be made in the existing situation.

The two sides also stressed that the Group of 77 developing countries and the movement of nonaligned countries have a special responsibility for the continuation of efforts aimed at bringing about full democratization of international relations. They stressed the need for the developing countries to preserve their unity and solidarity, and to promote various forms of regional and interregional cooperation which would adequately contribute to the consolidation of confidence in their own forces and strengthen their negotiating position in the dialogue on the need for essential changes in the existing inequitable situation in the world.

In connection with the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea they agreed that efforts must be made to successfully conclude the work of the 10th conference session, which is to be held at the beginning of 1981.

The Peruvian side reported on progress achieved in the institutional consolidation of the Andean integration process, stressing its importance for the economic and social progress of the region. The two sides agreed that constant progress in this integration process represents a positive reality of the region which should be further consolidated.

The two sides also stressed that the movement of nonaligned countries must remain loyal to its authentic principles in order to step up its ability to act independently in international relations, outside the bloc and military alliances, and against maintenance and spread of spheres of interest and domination, so that a world of equality, cooperation, peace and progress can be built.

The two sides expressed their conviction that the forthcoming conference of nonaligned foreign ministers in New Delhi will reaffirm the unity and solidarity of nonaligned countries and again underscore the importance of the original principles of the movement and their authenticity. In this connection the two sides agreed to hold the necessary consultations.

As far as bilateral relations are concerned, the two sides discussed the implementation of existing agreements and agreed that important results had been obtained and that these achievements could be extended to various other areas such as economic, financial, industrial and scientific-technical areas.

They expressed their satisfaction with the work of the Yugoslav Energoprojekt enterprise in constructing the Chira-Piura irrigation system which represents a confirmation of successful cooperation. They stressed their interest in the participation of Yugoslav enterprises in other important projects of the development of Peru.

The two sides stressed the desire to expand cooperation in the area of cadre training and specialization. They agreed to take appropriate measures for the soonest possible ratification of the agreement on cultural cooperation signed in Belgrade on 3 October this year.

The two sides decided that an agreement should be concluded on the reciprocal abolition of visas. This will be done by an exchange of notes.

The two sides noted successful cooperation between the delegations of Yugoslavia and Peru in various international bodies and confirmed their readiness for this cooperation to be continued and expanded.

Sergej Kraigher, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, more cordially thanked the president of the Republic of Peru for the friendly hospitality accorded to him and to members of the delegation accompanying him.

On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, the vice president of the Presidency cordially invited President Fernando Belaunde Terry to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

DRAGASEVIC VIEWS TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

AU202200 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Nov 80 p 11

[V. Matovic report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 7 Nov--"Yugoslavia's economic cooperation with Latin American countries is constantly increasing. This year our exports to those countries increased 52 percent and imports 37 percent compared with last year, Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Commission for Cooperation With Developing Countries, said in a conversation with journalists. Vuko Dragasevic led a Yugoslav state-economic delegation which visited Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina and Peru in October."

We are very satisfied with the expansion of economic cooperation and increase in trade, but not completely, because our economy has real opportunities to sell more goods in the four aforementioned countries, Dragasevic said.

The fact is that this year Yugoslavia imported from those four countries goods valued at $200 million and exported goods worth merely $3 million. We import mostly raw materials and food products from those countries under very favorable conditions, but we must make sure that the imports are paid for with greater exports of our goods.

The Yugoslav economy and technology enjoy a good reputation in Latin America and the Energoproject collective is well known in those countries, while the Budman and the Bioproduct collectives operate well in Brazil.

Dragasevic said that the greatest obstacle to our successful entry into the Latin American market is the traditional inertia of our foreign trade and banks, the failure to realize that the period of traditional trading and commodity exchange is over and the fact that we have merely 13 trade missions with some 20 employees in Latin American countries.

Dragasevic said that weaknesses must be removed immediately because without doing so we cannot ccunt on better results in our trade with foreign countries, particularly in intensifying our economic relations with the developing countries, something that is our lasting political and economic orientation.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES, TRADE UNIONS DISCUSS 1981 DRAFT PLAN

LD201524 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1323 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Nov (TANJUG)--The draft resolution on Yugoslavia's economic development in the next year is being considered in the Assembly of Yugoslavia committees and bodies. A debate on the draft was also held at the leadership of the Yugoslav trade unions.

At both places support was given to this document, which provided for a somewhat more moderate economic growth of Yugoslavia than in last few years (rise of industrial production by 3.5 percent, for example), a strong course towards exports and restraining of inflation which now amounts to about 30 percent.

However, the Assembly and the trade union also make considerable remarks. The trade unions demand a speedier rise of personal income of workers in immediate production, and also made suggestion that funds for housing construction be not limited.

Delegates in the Assembly demand that the 1981 plan be less generalized, and more based on the country's real economic possibilities. Yet there exists optimism that social compacts on the development of some key sectors will be reached in time and that the resolution on Yugoslavia's economic development for the next year will be adopted late in February, as it has already been announced.

KOSTIC DISCUSSES BUDGET AT SAWPY SESSION 20 NOVEMBER

LD202108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Nov (TANJUG)--The federal budget should not be viewed within the limits of a single year but should be considered within the context of a stage of development. This was emphasized by Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, during today's discussion at the expanded session of the SAWPY federal conference section for socioeconomic trends and development policy and committee for action on economizing.

Speaking about the draft federal budget for 1981, Petar Kostic emphasized that the budget remains high, but that even in view of inflation the increase of 31.8 percent still does not represent a realistic increase.

In this connection he said that the starting point for the proposed budget consists of, above all, the country's real possibilities. Thus it is proposed that 5.8 percent of the national income be set aside for financing the Yugoslav People's Army, instead of the previous level of 6.17 percent. The assumption here, Kostic said, is that these resources will ensure the necessary development and modernization of the army and also that the reduction will have no effect on its combat readiness. As well as this, the role of the federal organs in the budget will be reduced by next year, so that they will account for 6.6 percent instead of 7.2 percent [of budget resources]. As regards investment consumption, Petar Kostic said, in the next 5 years it will be lower than it has been in the past. It is planned that noneconomic investments will be able to increase to the level of 1.5 percent of the federal budget.

Those taking part in the discussion were of the opinion that the Federal Executive Council's proposals are realistic, but they also emphasized the need to establish (?the level) of reserves. Similarly, it was emphasized that economies must be ensured at all levels and that everything must be viewed realistically.

MIJATOVIC VISITS TANJUG OFFICES, TALKS WITH EDITORS

LD202052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1625 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Nov (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today visited the TANJUG news agency.

Having looked at TANJUG's editorial offices and technical equipment, President Mijatovic held a long conversation with TANJUG director Aleksandar Bakocevic, chief editor Mihailo Saranovic and TANJUG editors, and answered several questions on internal and foreign policy. Mijatovic spoke about the results achieved in Yugoslavia in the 35 years of postwar development, as well as about the current socioeconomic situation in Yugoslavia. There was also some discussion of the current international situation and the role of the nonaligned countries in international relations as a whole.

The representatives of TANJUG acquainted Cvijetin Mijatovic with the basic elements of TANJUG's development orientation, the modernization of the agency and its transformation on the bases of the Constitution and Law on Associated Labor.

LJUBLJANA CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISE BEGINS 21 NOVEMBER

LD211140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0808 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Ljubljana, 21 Nov (TANJUG)--The second part of the "Ljubljana-80" exercise, which will continue tomorrow, started in the Slovene capital today. The exercise is being carried out by organs of sociopolitical communities and sociopolitical organizations, a number of local communities, organizations of assoicated labor and the commands and headquarters of the armed forces.

The purpose of the exercise is to test the organization, preparedness and capacity for action of organs of sociopolitical communities and the active effectiveness of sociopolitical organizations and elements of social self-protection, as well as to test the preparedness and effectiveness of the entire system of all-people's defense in the town and in municipalities, and the readiness of civil defense and the entire system concerned with the town's population in conditions of defense against invasion in the Ljubljana area.